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Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1872.

CLUBS.

We return thanks to a friend for a second
ub at Bannerman's, New Hanover county.
he cry is still they come.

General A. R. Wright.

It is with profound sorrow that we re-
rd the death of General AMBROSE
ANSOM WRIGHT, of Augusta.
General Wright was one of Georgia's
ost distinguished sons. As an officer of
e Confederate Army, as a member of the
r, in the Editorial sanctum, and in the
cial circle, he was alike distinguished and
nored. A man of great personal magne-
m, he made friends in every sphere of
e.
We had formed for him a warm personal
achment. A friendship begun during
association in the army, had been ce-
ented by the ties of the editorial *sanc-
m*. As a friend and as an editor we
cerely mourn his loss.
To his bereaved family and to his asso-
tes upon the staff of the *Chronicle and
atinel* we extend our most heartfelt sym-
thies. His death at this time, just as he
s about to enter upon his duties as a
mber of Congress, is a loss not only to
orgia, but to the whole South.

The Louisiana Case.

Nothing can show the rapid tendency to
ntralization in the Federal Government
ore clearly than a comparison between
e course pursued by President Buchanan
regard to an election trouble in Wis-
nsin during his administration, and that
opted by General Grant in the Louisiana
se, in which the condition of affairs was
most identical. Twelve or more years
o there was an election in Wisconsin for
overnor and State officers. As was the
se in Louisiana, the law appointed a
ard of officers to canvass the returns
d declare the result. This was
ne, and W. A. Barstow was declared
ected Governor by a small majority. An
peal from this decision was taken to the
preme Court of the State, pending
hich Barstow was sworn in, and his com-
titor, Bashford, also took the oath of
fice. Both claimed to be Governor.
he Supreme Court of Wisconsin, after
full hearing, decided that it had authority
revise the official canvass, and did so,
reby electing Bashford. Barstow was
Democrat, and Mr. Buchanan was
resident. Had Barstow, pending the
earing of the case, applied to the United
ates Court for an injunction prohibiting
e State Court from acting on the case,
d another prohibiting Bashford from act-
g as Governor, and declaring Barstow
ected, and directing the Marshal to em-
oy Federal troops to sustain him; and
d the President ordered the troops to
rry out the orders of the Federal Court,
d forced upon the State of Wisconsin a
overnor whom the people had rejected,
en there would have been a precedent
r the Louisiana case, and, probably, a
ecedent for a popular revolt in Wisconsin
at would have startled the whole country.
t the President left the enforcement and
terpretation of the laws of Wisconsin to
e Courts of that State, and to the de-
sion of its Supreme Court, there was
rompt obedience.

New York, Norfolk and Charleston Railway.

Without adducing any argument in that
behalf, we simply have to say, that, if the
roposed line is to be the great trans-con-
nental Railroad pretended, then it should
e compelled to touch the city of Wilming-
n, the first and only seaport town of any
onsequence in North Carolina.—*Raleigh
ra.*

We are glad to see that there is one paper
the State outside of the limits of this city,
at is not too much prejudiced against
Vilmington, or is not fearful of bringing
pon itself the displeasure of Wilmington's
nemies, to say one word in its behalf when
s vital interests are at stake. North Caro-
na has so long been tributary to Virginia
d South Carolina, that too many of her
w-makers regard it as very proper.
As long as we can recollect there has been,
many parts of the State, a prejudice
gainst Wilmington as bitter as it is extraor-
inary and unreasonable. Our city has been
o mendicant upon the State's Treasury.
her schemes of internal improvements
ave asked aid of the State, the request came
fter Wilmington had contributed largely
her own means. Her debt, to-day,
ontracted for the advancement of works of
ternal improvement, hangs a mighty
ncubus upon her energies and advance-
ent. Most of her citizens have lost
eavily, and not a few of them have been
mpoverished, by their subscriptions to
ese enterprises. And now when she is
raining every nerve to pay her old in-
ebtedness, and to build other lines of
ailroads, a majority of the members of the
egislature have voted to crush out her
nergies and check her growth.
How different in other States. Virginia
akes the State's productiveness pay toll
o her Treasury at Richmond or Norfolk:
outh Carolina directs her legislation to
uild up Charleston; Georgia's net-work
f railroads has made Savannah the first city
n the Southern Atlantic coast. Alabama
nd Louisiana are careful of the commer-
ial growth and importance of Mobile and
New Orleans. It is left for North Carolina
o throw stumbling blocks in the way of
her chief port and commercial city.
How would Georgia receive a proposition
o build a railroad from Montgomery,
Alabama, to Charleston, South Carolina,
tapping her system of railroads, thirty
miles above the city of Savannah.—
Such a proposition would not even be per-
mitted to have decent burial in a commit-
tee room. It would not be considered.
And does Wilmington deserve such treat-
ment from legislators from other portions
of the State? Almost unaided, Wilming-
ton built the Wilmington and Weldon
Railroad. *She subscribed for that work
one hundred and fifty dollars for every
man, woman and child, white and black,
within her corporate limits. Her sub-
scription amounted to fifty per cent. more
than the assessed value of all the real estate
in the place.* When finished, the Wil-
mington and Weldon Railroad was the
longest in the world, and remained so for
seven years, and then the Czar of Russia
was the first to build a longer one, with
the vast resources of his Empire.
The subscriptions to the Wilmington and
Manchester, and Wilmington, Charlotte
and Rutherford Railroads were almost as
liberal, every cent of which has been lost;
but her citizens do not regret the loss of
the stock, as the roads have been or will be
secured.
And when the people of the Middle and
Western portions of the State called upon
the citizens of North Carolina to help
build a great central line of railroad
through the State, although its Eastern
terminus was fixed more than eighty miles
north of us, *Wilmington subscribed and
paid for more than one-tenth of the entire
private stock taken in that great work.*
Such is her record in regard to works of
internal improvement.
To-day subscriptions are being taken,
with good prospect of success, to begin
within the next few months the construc-
tion of a seacoast route to Norfolk, almost
parallel with the road which it is proposed
to charter.
By the energy and enterprise of her
citizens, her business has increased and
her population grown so much that
Wilmington pays a very considerable
portion of the entire tax of the State—
paying very liberal interest upon all the
money expended by the State in her behalf.
It would seem to be the ambition of some
men to pull down rather than build up our
city. Good policy, as well as a decent
State pride, would dictate to North
Carolinians a different course.

The Louisiana Troubles.

The presence in Washington City of the
Committee of one hundred Louisianians,
with the venerable Judge Campbell at their
head, gives evidence of the importance in
which the troubles in the State are held by
the good people of that State.
It is essential to popular liberty and to
the constitutional rights of the State, that
this Louisiana trouble should be thoroughly
understood. The appeal has been made
to the President, and it will probably be
made also to Congress for protection
against an usurpation which is trampling
underfoot the rights of the people. Not
only the form, but the spirit of the law has
been openly and ruthlesssly violated, by a
Federal judge, sustained by the Federal
Administration at the point of the bayonet.
The patriotic Louisianians are attempt-
ing to preserve the forms of free govern-
ment, even at the foot of the American
throne. They at least are not willing to
despair of the Republic.
We give below, from the New Orleans
Times, the most succinct and intelligent
statement of the true situation. It ought
to be read and pondered by every law-
abiding citizen of the United States:

CARTHAGO EST DELENDA.

"It is impossible that the American peo-
ple can be kept long ignorant of the facts
or indifferent to the wretched condition to
which this State and people are reduced by
the recent outrages perpetrated on them by
a corrupt ring of political adventurers,
aided by a judicial confederate and the
arms of the United States.
We repel, as an undeserved reproach,
the suspicion and imputation of utter cold-
hearted insensibility on the part of the
great mass of our fellow-citizens at the
North. What has appeared to us in that
light is ascribable to a supreme ignorance
of the facts. Justice to them, as well as to
our cause, requires that these facts should
be kept before them, distinct and separate
from the false and foreign matter and
issues by which they have been loaded and
confounded.
Let, therefore, the admitted, undisputed
and indisputable facts of this controversy
be put and kept before the people in such
form and manner as will leave them no
longer an excuse for misconception, indif-
ference, or lukewarmness toward a cause
which involves the most serious results to
Republican liberty that has ever arisen in
the history of the Republic.
These are the facts:
1. That an election was held for State
officers in this State on the 4th of Novem-
ber last, under the laws of the State, and
with the universal admission by all parties
of its fairness and peacefulness; that at
such election there were twenty-one thou-
sand eight hundred and sixty more votes
received than were ever polled before.
2. That not a word was uttered in
reference to the fairness of this election
until the result was proclaimed as in favor
of the Conservative party in the State; that
then a plot was hatched in the Custom
House of this city to have this election set
aside and the returns so suppressed as to
foist into the offices of the State all the
Radical candidates, and especially an over-
whelming negro majority in the Legisla-
ture.
3. To effect this object the United States
District Attorney concocts in a caucus of
Federal office-holders a bill in chancery in
the name of Kellogg, alleging that he has
been deprived of ten thousand votes,
which, if they had been cast, would have
been in his favor, and would have given
him the majority. In support of his alle-
gations he files some three thousand five
hundred affidavits, printed, and with the
cross marks attached, of negroes in the
remote country parishes.
4. Before any sifting or inquiry into the
these mere allegations and affidavits could
be made—before any trial could be had,
the United States Judge issues an interlo-
cutory order, directing the United States
Marshal to seize the State House, to expel
the regular officers of the State, and to
proceed to recognize and install as the real
government the beaten Radical negro can-
didates, who are proclaimed by a bogus or
fraudulent Board.
5. The returns of this Board, created by
Durell's interlocutory order, were flagrantly
false and fictitious, based on no other facts
or figures than the mere calculations of a
partisan committee, and the exclusion of
all returns of votes actually received by the
Conservative candidates.
There is no man of their own party with
a spark of decency who does not laugh to
scorn this miserable botch and fiction.
Even Kellogg, by his own intimations, has
admitted the gross outrage and falsehood
of these returns, and declared that Conser-
vative candidates were elected who are re-
turned by this Board as defeated by thou-
sands of votes!
6. That thus, and by means of this same
interlocutory order of Durell, one of the
most corrupt and audacious negroes that ever
hung upon the outskirts of our community,
whose term of office had expired, and with
it all power to act as Lieutenant Governor,
was foisted by United States bayonets into
the Chief Executive chair of the State and
is recognized as such by the Federal Gov-
ernment.
7. That the immediate effects of these
several acts, and consequences of this in-
terlocutory order of a United States Judge,
are the installation, over the State of Louis-
iana, of a government consisting of the fol-
lowing officials:
For Governor:—A United States Senator.
For Lieutenant Governor:—The Negro
United States Collector of the Port of
Shreveport.
For President of the Senate:—The Mu-
latto Surveyor of the port of New Orleans.
*For Speaker of the House of Repre-
sentatives*—The United States Postmaster
at New Orleans.
For Auditor of the State—The Assistant
Treasurer of the United States.
*For Senators and Members of the House
of Representatives*—Sixty-eight ignorant
and corrupt negroes, a majority of whom
hold subordinate offices in the Collector's
and Assessor's Departments of the United
States Government.
This is the government which has been
forced upon the people of the State of
Louisiana, through an order in chancery
of a petty Judge, enforced by the arms of
the Federal Government; and these are
the facts, under which this outrage has
been consummated, upon which the
American people must now declare their
convictions and judgment.
If such transactions can obtain their
approval and support; if the precipitate
and evidently ignorant sanction given by
the authorities at Washington be sustained
by them, then is the empire inaugurated in
the place of the once proud republic, and
Louisiana converted from a rich and
prosperous State into a negro province,
ruled by the satraps of the central au-
thorities.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Dec. 19, 1872.

MY DEAR JOURNAL:—The Legislature
adjourned for the Christmas Holidays this
morning before breakfast, and the members
generally went away seemingly as happy
and as much elated at the prospect of going
home for Christmas as a parcel of school
boys. Scarcely a one went away without
first having laid in a supply of candies,
toys, knives and drums and dolls, &c., &c.,
for the little ones, and more substantial
gifts for the larger ones at home. Even
the old bachelors and the young bachelors
were to be seen spending the remnant of
their *per diem* for something to make glad
other hearts than their own. One can
scarcely conceive a more pitiable or a more
ludicrous sight than is presented by a poor
old bachelor uncle in a large "notion
store," selecting toys and Christmas gifts
generally for little masters and misses.
The palpable helplessness of the poor
unfortunate victim is truly pitiable. Con-
fusion rapidly becomes worse confounded,
and doubt and desperation rule the hour.
Judging from the jubilant spirits with
which our legislators turned their faces
homeward, one would think they did not
fear condemnation at the hands of their
constituents. It would be difficult just
now to say how much work the Legislature
has done. In the earlier weeks of the
session the greater portion of the labor
necessarily consists of preparation and
investigation of work that must be done in
the Committee Room, and yet makes no
show upon the records. It will accordingly
be no just cause for surprise to learn that
no final action has been taken upon the
great questions before the Legislature.
The Committee on State Debt and
Liabilities reported through its venerable
Chairman, Senator Norwood, that though
they had anxiously and carefully con-
sidered the matter, they had been
unable to agree upon any proposition
that promised to bring about a satisfactory
adjustment of our financial difficulties.
The Committee on Constitutional Reform
was excused from reporting upon the right
of the Legislature to separate the several
amendments proposed to the Constitution
for the reason that, last week, in order to
accommodate as far as possible all differen-
ces of opinion, another Committee, consist-
ing of an equal number of Radicals and
Conservatives in each house, was raised
to consider the matter. There seems now
to be scarcely any doubt that the several
amendments will be acted upon separately
and that the required two-thirds vote will
be given for the most of them.
Neither the revenue bill nor the school
law have as yet been perfected. Judge
Battle's Compilation of the laws is also to
be disposed of. It by no means follows,
however, that these great questions have
not been considered. Indeed, take it all in
all, there is no cause to speak in dispar-
agement of the present Legislature as a
sensible, working body. Experience has
fully justified the opinions of those who
thought the two Houses had been fortunate
in the selection of their presiding officers.
Mr. Speaker Robinson and Mr. President
Morehead have worthily filled the high po-
sitions to which they were called. No one
not familiar with Legislative proceedings
can appreciate the impetus it gives to the
dispatch of business to have an efficient
presiding officer.
Time and experience have shown too
that many of the new members are good
men and true and able. Colonel Bennett,
of Anson, and Mr. McGehee of Person, in
the House of Representatives, are both new
members, but they have taken very high
stand, which their ability and attainments
will doubtless enable them to maintain.
Mr. Moore, of Martin, barring his railroad
notions, is also a man to be admired. As
Mr. McGehee is the senior of these gentle-
men, it may not be invidious to refer
to him as one of the best scholars and
most thoroughly informed gentlemen in the
State of North Carolina. He has few equals
either in ability or attainments. In the Leg-
islature, Col. Bennett commands a willing
and attentive audience whenever he address-
es the House. He has made his mark unmis-
takably, and has, at a single bound, as it
were, become an acknowleged leader.
That Mr. Moore was able to carry through
so objectionable a project as the New York
and Norfolk and Charleston Railroad, by
an overwhelming majority, is a striking
proof of his power. In the Senate, Messrs.
Norwood, of Orange, and Cunningham,
are probably the most prominent new
members. Majors Durham and Waring,
and Captain Welch, though new Senators,
being old Legislators; and indeed, Messrs.
Norwood and Cunningham have both seen
senatorial service, though not for several
years past. On the Radical side, Mr.
Badger, of Wake, and Mr. Seymour, of
Craven, are probably the most conspicuous
among the new members; though Messrs.
Grandy, of Pasquotank, and Respass and
Stilley in the Senate, and others in the
House, not unfrequently raise their voices
in debate. Indeed it is a question with
those who remember the "feeble voice"
of the old war horse, Brogden, how far his
loss has been the gain of the Senate. It
will be a gay time, doubtless, when the old
man is breaking himself into harness as a
parliamentarian and presiding officer. S.

Result of the Elections in Arkansas.

The official returns of the recent election
in Arkansas for Presidential Electors and
State officers have at last been published
by the Republican returning officers of the
State, and has been pre-announced by tele-
grams from Little Rock, they elect all the
Republican candidates with the exception
of I. M. Bradley, candidate for Congress-
man at large, who is defeated by Captain
W. J. Hynes, Democrat, by 246 votes. The
vote for President stands: Grant, 41,073;
Greeley, 37,927: and for Governor: Bax-
ter, Republican, 41,681, and Brooks, Liber-
al, 38,415. These results were, however,
obtained by the throwing out the vote of
no less than four counties—Greene, Poin-
sett, Scott, and Johnson—which, together,
gave majorities of 1,890 votes to the Lib-
eral candidates; and of several townships
of the counties of Conway, Perry, Van Bu-
ren, Monroe, and Ashley, which gave about
1,000 votes majorities to the same candi-
dates. Thus 2,890 votes have been arbi-
trarily substracted from the Liberal and
Democratic majorities, thereby unjustly de-
feating D. J. Smith, candidate for Lieuten-
ant-Governor, who, as the returns stand,
has 39,035 votes to his Republican oppo-
nent's 41,090; J. R. Berry, candidate for
Auditor, who is now credited with 39,061
votes against 40,099 for Stephen Wheeler,
Republican; and B. T. Du Val, candidate
for Attorney-General; Thomas Smith, can-
didate for Superintendent of Public Educa-
tion; and W. M. Harrison and J. T. Bear-
den, candidates for Associate Justices of
the Supreme Court, who are, according to
the "cooked-up" returns, defeated by ma-
jorities falling below 1,500 votes. With a
fair count of the eleven State officers voted
for the Republicans would have only four
to the Liberals and Democrats' seven, in-
stead of ten to one, as reported by the re-
turning officers. The Little Rock Gazette,
(Democrat) announces that it is the inten-
tion of the counted-out Liberal and Demo-
cratic candidates to contest the election of
their counted-in Republican competitors.

Grant's Subversion of the State Government of Louisiana.

The citizens of Louisiana who were so
insultingly told the other day that they
need not come to Washington, for General
Grant would inflexibly adhere to his
Pinchback pet, nevertheless to-day pro-
ceeded to Washington—nevertheless will
demand to be heard, ere the subversion of
their State Government by Federal inter-
vention is complete and irremediable.
Justice may be denied them, but they
are freemen as yet, and are not aware that
the right of appeal and of protest can be
stripped from them at the word of any
dictator.
Among the citizens of Louisiana who
are to ask President Grant's revisal of his
rash and imperious intervention are
Richard Taylor and Judge Campbell,
than whom no citizens of Lou-
isiana can with better warrant
speak for her best people and her real
interests. And the citizens who compose
the Committee from New Orleans which
left that city last night are not only non-
partisan in every proper sense, but are
known to us to be of the most respected,
intelligent, and law-abiding citizens of
Louisiana.
President Grant had best not turn a deaf
ear. His fellow-citizens of every party are
regarding his action with an intent and
distrustful interest. His re-election, we
can tell him, avouched no approval of his
past, no confident trust of his future. It
signified no more than that a small ma-
jority preferred to trust the Government in
his hands rather than in those which to-
day are mouldering to dust at Greenwood.
The dead will not return to life, but Presi-
dent Grant may inspire a nation with a
bitterer regret than was felt by those who
wept at Horace Greeley's grave.—*N. Y.
World, 16th inst.*
The coming marriage of Mustapha
Pasha's daughter to Khalil-Sherif Pasha is
throwing Turkish society in a flutter. Four
splendid carriages have been sent from
Paris to complete the number of the bride's
equipage. Thirty gorgeous robes are being
made by fashionable *modistes*. The wed-
ding veil, of Brussls lace, has cost £800.
Beside the jewels presented by the bride-
groom, the princess will wear on the day
of her marriage a tiara and necklace of
diamonds presented by her father. These
costly gifts have been purchased for
£20,000.

Coal in the Earth.

Professor Anstead mentions that a quar-
ter of a million of square miles of the earth's
serface "are covered with sand stones and
shales of the carboniferous period, among
which coal is buried, and this coal for the
most part is accessible. Now there are up-
wards of three million square yards of sur-
face in a square mile, and, assuming an
average total thickness of ten yards for all
the distinct seams of each coal field, we
find for the total number of cubic yards of
available coal the enormous figure of 7,-
500,000,000. As a cubic yard of coal weighs
nearly a ton, we may say that there are in
round numbers 7,000,000,000 of tons of coal
available for the use of the human race. If
we took the average number of human
beings living at each moment during the
next 3,5000 years to be 2,000,000,000, and
the annual consumption for all purposes to
be at the average rate of one ton per hu-
man being, the supply would last for that
enormous period."—*Cornhill Magazine.*
There is more truth than poetry in the
following lines from an advertisement:
"Babies, after having taken one bottle of
my soothing syrup, will never cry any
more."
A toper got too much on his stomach the
other day; the said organ repelled the load.
As he leaned against a lamp post vomiting, a
little dog happened to stop by him where-
upon he indulged in this soliloquy: "Well,
now, here's a conundrum. I know where
I ate the baked beans, I remember where
I ate that lobster, I recollect where I got
that rum, but I'm hanged if I can recall
where I ate that little yaller dog."

LOCAL.

THE unlisted taxables, to say nothing of
the listed taxables, for New Hanover
county, for the year 1872, as returned by
Sheriff Schenck, amount to $17,025.85.
Of this the tax on retailers of spirituous
liquors is $2,717,69, which goes to the
school fund; tax on merchants and other
dealers $5,492.92: tax on commission mer-
chants $3,609 98; on licensed retailers of
spirituous liquors $1,890.69; and the rest
embracing menageries, sideshows and so
forth and so forth.

SHOT IN THE LEG.—On last Wednes
day, at Scott's Hill, on the Newbern road,
about 12 miles from the city, a young man
by the name of Bryan, a son of Mr. R. K.
Bryan, of that place, got into a difficulty
with one Isaac Loftin, colored, which
resulted in the latter being shot in the leg
by the former. He was yesterday brought
to the city and taken to the College, on
Third street, where the wound was exam-
ined by Dr. Norcom. The ball was ascer-
tained to have embedded itself in the
fleshy part of the leg, and there is no
danger apprehended.

WOOTEN & RICHARDSON.—We beg for
particular attention to the announcement
made elsewhere that our friends, Capt. F.
M. Wooten, late Conductor on the W., C.
& R. R. R., and Capt. V. V. Richardson,
recently the popular Sheriff of Columbus
county, will open a commission house in
this city next month.
We predict a great success for these
gentlemen. They are, very deservedly,
two of the most popular men in the Cape
Fear section, and stand very high in
the business world. Gallant officers of the
same regiment during the war, and faithful
and conscientious in the positions they
have filled since its close, we cordially wel-
come them to the business circles of our city.

CUTTING AFFAIR.—Early yesterday
morning Mr. Murray, in the employ of
Messrs. G. G. Barker & Co., found a man
by the name of John Davis, concealed on
their premises at the foot of Castle street.
He therefore took him into custody, and
with the assistance of a man named Green,
an employe at the gas works, started to the
guard house. On the way there, a diffi-
culty occurred between the prisoner and
his two captors, when Davis drew
a razor and cut Mr. Green in the face.
His face showed a pretty considerable gash
on the left side, extending from the eye to
the mouth. Davis was taken to the guard
house and the wounded man received the
necessary surgical attention. The injuries,
we are glad to learn, are not considered in
any way dangerous.

SEAMEN'S HOME.—We understand that
early in the Spring the Seamen's Home
building, corner Front and Dock streets, is
to be taken down and rebuilt. The plans
for the new building have been drawn by
Mr. James F. Post, the architect, and have
been approved by the Committee. The
new building will be of brick, four stories
high, with a Mansard roof and will be
substantially and handsomely put up. The
street floor is to be used for entrances, on
Dock street, while an iron front is to be
put into the front on Front street, which is
to be divided into two large and elegant
stores, 20x58 feet each. The new build-
ing, when completed, will prove a great
ornament to the city, especially so if it
shall be as handsome as the plans indi-
cate that it will.
The Bethel, on Dock street, and adjoin-
ing the above, is to be left standing as it
is now.

A GALLANT DEED.—A few weeks
since a young man of prepossessing man-
ners, but modest deportment, commenced
business in Tarboro as a wholesale grocer
and commission merchant, representing a
branch from two of the largest houses of
Wilmington and New York.
Two weeks ago he had occasion to visit
Washington, and took passage on the
steamer "Vesta."
As the steamer, on her downward trip,
and going at full speed, was approaching
some landing below Greenville, a negro
man fell overboard.
The steamer was imediately slowed and
a small boat lowered, but such was the
speed of the boat that the unfortunate man
must have perished but for the gallant
conduct of the gentleman alluded to.
Seeing the danger, he threw off his coat
and boots and sprang in the water and suc-
ceeded in reaching the drowning man as
he was going down the third time. They
were both taken up by the small boat, but
the gentleman is reported to have presented
a most laughable appearance upon his ar-
rival at Washington. Being a rather lengthy
individual the pants borrowed from some
short friend on the boat did not add much
dignity to his general bearing.
Mr. S. S. Nash is the gentleman who
performed this gallant deed. And Mr.
Nash is a wholesale grocery dealer and
cotton buyer, representing the houses of
Williams & Murchison, Wilmington, and
Murchison & Co., New York.—*Tarboro
Southerner.*

INK SPOTS.

Good company and good conversation
are the sinews of virtue.
Why would Grant make a good railroad
conductor? Because he never misses any
of his connexions.
A correspondent wants to know whether
considering the great utility of the ocean,
poets are not wrong in calling it a "waste
of water."
"I can marry any girl I please," said a
young fellow, boastingly. "Very true,"
replied his waggish companion, "for you
can't please any."
"I can't drink liquor," said Bob, "it goes
right to my head." "Well," said Bob's
friend, "where could it go with less danger
of being crowded."
Mrs. Shoddy puckered up her mouth
genteely and told a gentleman friend, that
one of her lovely daughters was a "bluenet"
and the other a "bronze."
There is no greater mistake in social life
than indulging in over familiarity. Inter-
course, even between intimate friends,
should have some dignity about it.
A gentleman who had been arguing with
an ignoramus until his patience was ex-
hausted, said he did not wish him dead,
but he would be glad to see him know
more.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Reappearance of a Man Supposed to have been Murdered.

CENTREVILLE, Onondaga County, N. Y.,
December 16.—Never since the discovery
of the Cardiff giant in this county has any-
thing occurred in its boundaries to attract
such general interest in this vicinity as the
return to his home in the town of De Witt,
near the village of Collamer, of an old
farmer named Blodgett, who, it was sup-
posed on strong circumstantial evidence,
had been brutally murdered by unknown
assassins one night about five years ago.
The circumstances attending this case
are extraordinary, and seem more like a
fictitious tale than ungarnished truth.
Blodgett, who has suddenly appeared
among his old neighbors, for many years
owned and lived on a fine farm of about
one hundred and fifty acres a mile or so
from Collamer. He was generally consid-
ered wealthy, and had the entire confi-
dence of the whole community, having held
offices of trust in the town, being Assessor
at the time of his disappearance.
Five years ago he left home one Friday
evening to go to Collamer, where he was
to get a considerable sum of money to pay
a number of workmen the next night who
were constructing a building for him. He
did not return that night nor the next day,
and his family became alarmed: a messen-
ger was sent to Collamer to ascertain if
possible his whereabouts. The messenger
went to the place where Mr. Blodgett, was
to get his money, and was informed that
the old farmer had drawn the money and
departed, apparently for home. This news
was carried to the family of the missing
man, and it was at once suspected that he
had been murdered. The supposition that
he was murdered became almost a certainty
by the story of Mrs. Joseph Breed, living
near the village of Collamer, on the road to
Blodgett's, and at a lonely point. Mrs.
Breed, when she heard a day or so after-
wards of the disappearance of Mr. Blodgett,
stated to the family that somewhere about
ten or eleven o'clock, on Friday night,
about the time the old man would naturally
be passing her house on his way home, he
having left Collamer at a late hour, she was
awakened by a noise in the road directly
in front of her house. Listening, she be-
came convinced that it was caused by a
party of men struggling in the road. She
heard a voice which she did not recognize
say, "Knock him in the head; quick!"
She then heard a shrill, loud cry of "Mur-
der!" ending in a sort of gurgle, as if some
one was being strangled. Shortly after,
wards the footsteps of two or three men, as
if running in the direction of Collamer,
were heard, and then all was silent. Mrs.
Breed was too much frightened to make
any attempt to see what was being done in
the road, but after the men had gone away
she looked out of the window, but it was
too dark for her to see anything. She was
afraid to go out to the scene of the struggle
at the time, but went out in the morning
and discovered evidence of a severe contest.
There was no blood on the ground nor any-
thing to lead to a knowledge of who the
contestants were. She was confident: how-
ever, that a murder had been committed,
and when she heard of the sudden disap-
pearance of Mr. Blodgett there was no
doubt in her mind that he was the victim.
Diligent search was made for the body of
the murdered man, and traces of the mur-
derers were sought on every hand, but all
to no purpose.
One of the men who was suspected as
being a leader in the supposed murder of
Mr. Blodgett was a bad character named
Carey. Some time after the disappearance
of Mr. Blodgett, Carey was arrested on
suspicion of being the murderer of one
Johnson, in Collamer. He was convicted
of the crime, and sentenced to be hanged,
which sentence was commuted to imprison-
ment for life in the Penitentiary at
Auburn. This strengthened the belief that
he was the murderer of the old farmer.
A year or two after the supposed murder
the skull and other parts of a human skele-
ton were found on the shore of Oneida
Lake, on the upper boundary of this
county. This was believed to be a part of
the remains of Mr. Blodgett, it being
thought that he had been thrown into that
body of water, or a stream emptying into
it, in order that his murderers might baffle
detection. If there remained the shadow
of a doubt that Blodgett was dead this dis-
pelled it, and the heirs of the old farmer
petitioned the courts for the appointment
of administrators of his estate. They were
appointed, and the property remaining
after the settlement of the old man's affairs
was divided among the children.
The astonishment of the Blodgett fam-
ily may be imagined when they received
a letter some two weeks ago from a man
in the oil regions purporting to be the sup-
posed murdered man, detailing the cir-
cumstances of his disappearance and re-
questing a sum of money to be sent him
in order that he might return home, as he
was penniless and did not wish to die away
from home. One of the sons was sent to
Pennsylvania to make a personal investi-
gation, and after considerable search found
the write, and he turned out to be Mr.
Blodgett. Although he was greatly
changed, the son found no difficulty in re-
cognizing him, and he last week returned
with the old man to the farm. Blodgett
says that no attempt was ever made on
his life, but gives no reason for his uncere-
monious going away, or no account of his
life during the five years he was absent.—
The affairs of the family are somewhat
mixed up by the appearance of the old
farmer. His property had been divided
among the heirs, and they were in posses-
sion of their respective shares. An ami-
cable adjustment will probably be made,
as the Blodgett's are all warmly attached
to each other, and overjoyed at the return
of their father.
The moral effect of the towering presence
of the prison at Auburn, N. Y., is not so
salutary as it might be. A fourteen-year
old burglar is the latest result of this moral
effect in that city.
A Dunburian who was in New York on
Saturday came up with the wild statement
that he had seen a hotel clerk with side
whiskers. That is more of a lie than one
man should undertake to tell. Hair grow-
ing on the cheek of a hotel clerk! Scat!
A Mobile negro gave his landlady a
looking-glass in payment for board. She
shortly after discarded him as a suitor,
whereupon he stole the glass and sold it, in
order to buy whiskey wherewith to drown
his dreams of shortlived love. Unfortu-
nately a policeman captured him before he
had time to carry out his programme.
One of Mr. Forrest's favorite poems was
written by a brother of the poet Southey.
It is called "The Idiot Boy," and commences
thus: "It had pleased God to form
poor Ned a thing of an idiot kind." His
recitation of this poem was one of the tra-
gedian's most touching dramatic efforts,
and those who have heard him recite the
poem in private will never hear a more
quiet and pathetic declamation.
When you make a sidewalk you want to
get it very narrow and very high—some-
thing like the shape of an egg. Then
when any one slips on it a leg will go off
at each side, and he will be split through
at each side, and he will be split through
the chin and die without a struggle, and
his wife can get the insurance, and marry
a man who will go into business and make
an assignment. On any other walk a man
will fall and cripple himself, and live on
for years after his wife is dead, and then
die and leave his insurance money to his
mother.

DEATH OF AN IRISH SMUGGLER.

BY JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

In *Scribner's* for December there is the
following graphic description, by Mr.
Froude, of the death of a famous Irish
smuggler of the 18th century:
It was a strange wild place, close to the
sea, amidst rocks and bogs and utter deso-
lation. Near it stood the wreck of a roof-
less church, and the yet older ruin of some
Danish pirates' nest. The shadowy form
of the brigantine was visible through the
gray sheet of falling rain, at anchor in the
harbor, and from the rocks in the entrance
came the moaning of the Atlantic swell.
Morty, looking for no visitors on such a
night, had neglected to post sentinels. The
house was surrounded, and the wolf was
trapped. The dogs inside were the first to
take alarm. A violent barking was heard,
and then suddenly the door was thrown
open. Morty appeared in his shirt, fired a
blunderbuss at the men who were nearest
him and retired. A volley of small arms
followed from the windows and slits in the
wall. One soldier was killed and three
others wounded. The strictest orders had
been given to take Morty, if possi-
ble, alive, and the fire was not
at first returned. The house was evi-
dently full of men: eighteen of them
bolted, one after the other, in the hopes
of drawing off the troops into pursuit. Each,
however, was caught and examined, and,
when found not to be the man whom the
party came in search of, was let go. At
last there were but five left in the house.—
Morty saw that his time was come. He
did not choose to be taken, and determined
to die like a man. He sent out his wife
and child, who were with him, with a re
quest that their lives might be saved. The
officer in command received them kindly,
and gave them such protection as he could.
Morty himself refused to surrender; it was
determined to set fire to the thatch, and
wild fire was thrust under the eaves.—
The straw was soaked with the wet, and
long refused to catch. At last it blazed
up: the flames seized the dry rafters;
the roof fell in; and, amidst the burning
ruins, Morty and his four remaining com-
panions were seen standing at bay, blun-
derbuss in hand. He was evidently des-
perate, and to save life it was necessary to
shoot him. The soldiers fired. Morty fell
with a ball through his heart. Two of his
comrades fell at his side; the other two
were taken—the same two, it so happened,
who had been Morty's companions at the
murder of Puxley. One of them, Little
John Sullivan he was called, was perhaps
Morty's kinsman; the name of the other
was Daniel Connell. The barony of Iver-
agh and Darrynane Abbey, where the Con-
nells, or O'Connells, of later celebrity had
already established themselves, was but
seven miles distant across the water; and
it is thus possible, and even probable, that
Daniel Connell, who had assisted at Pux-
ley's murder, and escaped the bullets at
Cleinderry, was a scion of the same family
which, in the next generation, produced
the Liberator.
The weather making it impossible to
carry off the brigantine, she was sunk,
when daylight came, at her anchorage.
The fire was extinguished; the ruins of the
house were searched; and Morty's account-
books (he was punctual as Dirk Hatte-
raick himself in his money transactions),
his bills, notes, and papers were found un-
injured. Among them were found letters
from many persons of consequence in the
country, showing that they were ac-
complices in the assassination of the revenue
officers. Twenty ankers of brandy and
some chests of tea had been destroyed by
the fire.
Morty's body was carried to Cork. His
head mouldered upon a spike over the
gate of the south jail. The rest of him was
buried in the Battery. The prisoners can
be traced to the jail; there is no mention
that either of them were hanged, but of
their further fate the records are silent.
So ended one of the last heroes of Irish
imagination, on whose character the histo-
rian, who considers that he and such as he
were the natural outgrowth of the legisla-
tion to which it was thought wise and just
to submit his country, will not comment
uncharitably. He had qualities which, had
Ireland been nobly governed, might per-
haps have reconciled him to its rulers, and
and opened for him an honorable and illus-
trious career. At worst he might have con-
tinued to serve with his sword a Catholic
sovereign, and might have carved his way
with it to rank and distinction. He was
tempted home by the opportunities of an-
archy and the hopes of revenge. In his
own adventurous way he levied war to the
last against the men and the system under
which Ireland was oppressed. When he
fell, he fell with a courage which made his
crimes forgotten, and the ghost of his name
still hovers about the wild shores of the
Kenmare river, of which he was so long
the terror and pride.

A Stitch in Time Saves Nine.

If you have a cough *do not neglect it*; thou-
sands go to an untimely grave by neglecting
what they call "a slight cold." These slight
colds are very insidious. They soon become
deep-seated and defy all remedies. DR. TUTT'S
EXPECTORANT will cure it. It can be had
of any Druggist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 28, 1871.

Dr. Wm. H. Tutt:

In gratitude for the benefit received by the
use of your Expectorant, I do cheerfully add
my testimony to its most wonderful effects in
relieving Asthma or Bronchitis. For several
years I had suffered dreadfully with severe at-
tacks of Asthma or difficulty of breathing. I
was induced by the high recommendations
given to your Expectorant to try it, and found
that it gave almost immediate relief. It is
about five months since I began its use; I have
used six bottles, and have not had an attack
since. It has been a great blessing to me; I
cannot afford to be without it, and I heartily
recommend it to all persons who are at all
troubled with Lung or throat Diseases.
Very respectfully,
MRS. A. M. WELBORN.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye is the Best in Use.
dec 21 382-deodlw&wlt

☞ Busin ss men find the American House
Boston, the most convenient to depots and the
great commercial centre of the city. The
Messrs. Rice spare no efforts to gratify all the
wishes of their guests.

If you feel dull, despondent, drowsy, de-
bilitated, have frequent headaches, mouth tastes
badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you
are suffering from torpid liver or "Biliousness."
Nothing will cure you so speedily and perma-
nently as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discov-
ery.

"Can't do Without It."—This is what the
stage and horse car companies, livery-stable
keepers members of the turf,

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1872.

Southern Affairs.

In connection with the sterling address in our telegraphic columns, from the Committee of Louisianians, we also publish articles from leading Northern papers, of all shades of politics, in regard to Southern affairs. At no time since the war have the civil affairs of most of the Southern States been in such an unsettled and distracted condition. Louisiana, Alabama and Arkansas are virtually ruled by Federal bayonets; and bad as this is, if a good protectorate could be found for South Carolina and Florida, these two States would be much better off than they can possibly be under the present corrupt swarm of political lazzaroni and legislative brigands that now infest and control them.

The condition of these States begins to interest and alarm the Northern commercial circles. The representatives of a large number of business houses throughout the North and Northwest, at present in New Orleans, have addressed their friends, appealing to their sense of justice and humanity in behalf of the people of Louisiana. They represent that business of all kinds is at a stand-still—that there is a feeling of insecurity for both life and property, and predict very disastrous consequences unless some relief is speedily furnished.

And still those in authority hesitate. The Supreme Court waits upon the President. He in turn awaits the action of Congress. And Congress has adjourned for the holidays. In the meantime God help the poor South.

And when Congress meets, what then? We shall see.

Some Little Truth.

George Alfred Townsend, who visited our city as the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and "wrote up" the Lowery outlaws and slandered the good people of Robeson at a safe distance, has been on a mission for this paper farther South.

In writing the *Herald* a very interesting but rather superficial account of his trip "Down in Dixie," he gives his views of "loil" Southerners and Loyal Leagues after this fashion:

Reconstruction has been a bungle in the South, but the great curse of society there has been politics. For this passion many proud and vigorous men in the Confederate army have made shipwreck of consistency and highmindedness, and joined the carpet-baggers to get a portion of the loaves and fishes. There is a deep and general feeling of sullenness that the negro has been given political rights, office, liberty of meeting, nominating and meeting in leagues; but the Governor of Georgia said to me that there was no national complaint to be made against the black man, although he was often put up by white politicians to give annoyance.

Governor Smith intimated that the secret political leagues of the South had been the bane of both colors since the war.—This is plain to any traveler. The loyal leagues incited the formation of the Ku-Klux, and now when nobody questions the black man's franchise, and he is fully equal in numbers and rights to his former masters, the nuisance of the secret leagues goes on for the purpose of conserving the white politician's position, and if you put your hand upon the shoulder of Powell Clayton or George E. Spencer, or any of that set in the Senate of the United States, you will have touched a man who is in the habit of meeting by night in motley lodges to keep up the farce of protecting freedom which nobody questions. Society in the South has been cursed with secret leagues.

Opening Their Eyes.

Recent political articles in the *Atlantic Monthly*, the great literary and critical organ of thought and feeling, political and religious of New England, would indicate that New England thought is taking a departure that presages political war upon the Administration. This periodical seems just to have opened its eyes, and is not only amazed at what it sees, but its utterances thereat is astounding the New England public. In fact they have raised the question whether that once exquisitely Hubbish and intensely true blue periodical, is any longer to be regarded as truly loyal. The last of these articles is particularly divergent from the line of orthodoxy. It starts out with the explanation that the *Monthly* had studiously spared General Grant during the Presidential campaign for the sake of the Republican party. But now it is a duty, says the writer, to speak freely about his past acts, and "his friends cannot do him a greater service than to subject his conduct at every step to severe judgment." If this is a friend, General Grant can hardly complain of neglect on the score either of freedom of speaking or severity of judgment. The tenor of the article may be seen in this summing up of the qualities developed in the Presidential office by the present incumbent.

The Republican party did not seek a statesman for President when it chose Gen. Grant, for it could not have expected a statesman in him. It chose him because the glory reflected on him in the popular view by the military triumph gave him a political availability which would be useful, and which if not secured by it might be turned against it. It would, therefore, be unreasonable to demand of him a positive and leading policy of statesmanship. But it had the right to expect from him an example of duty, dignity, regard for law and a high self-respect which would have a beneficent influence on the other branches of Government and on the whole Executive service. Yet there is a common impression that Gen. Grant takes a low view of the Presidential office; that he looks upon it as a personal affair; that he makes a calculation of what is due him from the value of the office he gave up to take this; and that he regards it as a reward of merit.

A horseless car, sliding merrily along the street, seems to be a phenomenon so inexplicable to the equine mind as quite to disturb its equilibrium. In view of this the New York Express seriously asks: "Why has it never occurred to enterprising dummy builders and street railway directors that two stuffed horse skins, suspended in front of a stream street car, after the manner of the two sham horses attached to the car of the Juggernaut, would render the machine as harmless and unterrific as the most ordinary hack or mule cart? The expense of such a horse-conciliating projection could scarcely exceed $10, and it would add to the weight of the car little if any more than a simple passenger." It certainly would be "a dummy builder" who would construct such a combination. Horses must get used to steam-cars in cities. In a few years they will have no choice about the matter.

A remorseful man in Troy, N. Y., lately left, while on his death-bed, $10,000 to a woman whom he had jilted a number of years before.

A man in Muskingum, Ohio, lost considerable time and perspiration recently trying to commit suicide by tying one end of a rope around his neck, throwing the other over a beam and tugging at it.

Harmony—A Christmas Offering to the Conservative Party.

We had hoped that all good Conservatives in the State, after the Senatorial contest was ended, would set themselves actively to work to restore the harmony and kindly feeling so essential to the success of the Party upon whose supremacy depends the welfare of North Carolina.

This reasonable hope has not been realized; indeed, we have been compelled to listen to crimination and recrimination that if much longer persisted in, will either ruin the individuals who indulge in it, or the Party to which they belong.

It is well known to its readers that the JOURNAL indicated no preference among the Conservative candidates for the United States Senatorship before a regular nomination was made by the Caucus of the Party; that as soon as Governor Vance became the nominee, the JOURNAL warmly supported him, and called upon the friends of Judge Merrimon to yield at once to the legitimately expressed wish of a majority of the Party. This position was unwaveringly held until the election of Judge Merrimon was an accomplished fact. Then, common sense seemed to dictate that as Judge Merrimon was undeniably a Conservative and not a Radical Senator elect, it would be impolitic for the Conservative Press of the State to seek to impair his usefulness, or to cripple his influence. We put upon record, in the plainest terms, our condemnation and censure of the course of those gentlemen who brought about the defeat of the regular nominee. We did this, however, without any terms of reproach, for the reason that it was our purpose to heal the wounds that afflicted the Party, rather than to aggravate them. We have pursued this course up to the present time, and we shall adhere to it in the future. As we have heretofore said we do not propose to go into the quarrel between Governor Vance and Judge Merrimon. Whether Vance has wronged Merrimon, or whether Merrimon has wronged Vance we do not know.—The JOURNAL does not follow the fortunes of Governor Vance, nor does it follow the fortunes of Judge Merrimon. It does not follow the fortunes of any individual. The JOURNAL follows with an eye single to its success, the fortunes of the Conservative Party. Its principles are our principles; to its organization we acknowledge allegiance, and under its flag we fight. From this stand point, we seek to deal with individuals without fear, favor or affection, reward, or the hope of reward. If individuals come between the Party and its success, they must be forced to stand aside if they are not willing to do so of their own accord. The great leading object of the Conservative Party is to promote the welfare of North Carolina. The advancement of individuals is only a secondary and incidental object. At no time has the Conservative Party in North Carolina been the property of Messrs Vance or Merrimon, or of other gentlemen who have received its honors and emoluments. Our Party can survive the loss of Judge Merrimon; it can survive the loss of Governor Vance; it can survive the loss of other gentlemen, and for the reason that its foundations are laid upon principles and not upon men.

It is time for heated and excited partizans to pause and consider these things. If ever there is to be a "cooling time" now is the time, when mens' passions are soothed and softened by the kindly influences of home and friends and family, that the Christmas holidays always develope in both young and old. The great mass of the Conservative Party are not mere personal adherents of party leaders, so-called, self-constituted or otherwise. They profess allegiance to Party and not to men, and if we mistake not, will soon become tired of personal wrangles, and of all those who may take part in protracting them. We have great confidence in the sober, second thought of the people. Their well considered, final verdicts are almost invariably right. If we mistake not, their verdict in this and in all like cases, will be that the harmony, unity and integrity of the Conservative Party, are superior to the personal claims or interests or advancement of any of its members.

It must be remembered, too, that the ninety-seven Conservative members of the Legislature do not constitute the Conservative Party in North Carolina, nor do they control its action. These gentlemen are indeed our representatives; but we, the people, are the masters, and they, the representatives, are the servants. We are not bound to ratify, approve and confirm everything they do. It will be our privilege and our right, at the proper time and in the proper place, to express our approval or condemnation of what they have done. It is possible the people may think that some of their representatives lost sight of the good of the party in their zeal for Judge Merrimon; that others were guilty of a like error in their zeal for Governor Vance, or that the partizans of both these gentlemen were guilty of a very grave political blunder in failing to bid them both to stand aside for some one of the many other equally able and competent men in North Carolina whose election would not have been followed by consequences so inharmonious. It is possible, we say, that the great mass of the Party may condemn this whole proceeding on the part of their representatives; and if this be so it may be well to consider how far it will be expedient to aggravate what they may regard as the offence of seeking the advancement of personal friends at the expense of the integrity and harmony of the Party.

We call upon the Conservative press of the State earnestly to unite with us in urging all good Conservatives in North Carolina to desist from all wrangling, or at least to desist from fighting their private battles in the public newspapers. If there be festering sores afflicting our Party it surely can do no good to lay them bare for our enemies to irritate and inflame.

The JOURNAL has on more than one occasion shown its partiality for Governor Vance, as it has also done on more than one occasion for Judge Merrimon. What we have said we have said in the interest of the Party and not for or against any individual. The duty of calling these matters to the attention of all concerned, seems to us to devolve with peculiar propriety on the gentlemen of the Press, and on this day above of all others, when peace and good will possess the souls of all Christian men.

A sad tableau, but not an uncommon one. A small, wretched-looking house. Outside, a miserable apology for a man, crazed by drink, assaulting the door, and making the air resound with his curses. Inside, a thin, pale woman, with a wan expression of features, pressing one hand tightly over her heart, and with the other heating a poker in the fire.

STATE NEWS.

Wake county jail has 16.

Christmas turkeys $1 25 and $1 50 in Charlotte.

Eggs 35 cents per dozen, and turkeys $3 per pair in Raleigh.

Mr. W. L. Thorp has purchased an interest in the Rocky Mount Mail and will hereafter be one of its editors.

Eureka Lodge No. 25, Independent Order of Good Templars of Fayetteville, initiated 13 members at their last regular meeting.

John W. Stewart, of Harnett county, was afflicted with the small pox and has now recovered, but is blind from the effects of it. The disease seems to be abating.

The Charlotte Observer says: Last week one of our leading and most enterprising grocery firms, shipped one day 40,000 pounds of freight over the Air Line Railroad.

The Asheville Citizen learns that one day last week Jesse A. Gwaltney, who lives about seven miles below town, on the bend of the river, killed at one shot six wild turkeys.

A friend writing the Raleigh News from Concord says that the epizooty is playing the deuce with the horses in Cabarrus county—some twenty or more have died up to this time.

There are 150 students at Rutherford College, Rev. R. L. Abernethy, Principal, one of the most flourishing male schools in the State. This College is located near Icard's Station, W. N. C. R. R.

The Raleigh news says that the Principal of the Baptist Female Seminary of this city has purchased a fine Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus—one of the finest in the State. Such enterprise certainly deserves success.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Theo. N. Ramsay, General Deputy, organized Athens Lodge, No. 26, I. O. G. T., in Newbern, last Friday night. This Lodge is composed of some of the best citizens of the town, and bids fair to be a success.

The Raleigh Era learns that the Christman, Foote & Co., distillery in Warrenton, composed of six whiskey stills, has been seized by deputy collector C. W. Upchurch for United States revenue taxes, and will be sold on the 27th of this month.

On the 18th inst. John Cousins, a mulatto who was formerly a citizen of Burke county, but recently of Clay county, (Mo.,) was arrested in Burke county, charged with the murder of a half breed, name unknown, in a bar-room in Kansas City, (Mo.,) in August, 1869.

The Goldsboro' Messenger says: Mr. Adam Williams, aged 94 years, died at his residence near Bentonsville, on the 12th inst. Mr. Williams was the father of 26 children, by one wife, and it was his fortune to see 21 of them grown up to man and womanhood, and all doing well.

Mr. William R. Bond led to the hymeneal alter on Wednesday morning last, Miss Lizzie Hall, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Dr. A. S. Hall, all of Scotland Neck. Rev. Mr. Norwood, of the Episcopal church, officiated. The happy couple left on the afternoon train for a tour North. May their day star of happiness never pale. So says the Roanoke News.

The Statesville Intelligencer says: On last Wednesday, one of the little sons of the Rev. J. W. Wheeler, of our town, a boy of some eight years, while playing with a whistle, accidentally swallowed the instrument, and it became lodged in the windpipe, threatening death at any moment. Drs. Campbell & Cowan were called in, and after considerable difficulty relieved the little sufferer.

The Raleigh Era learns that the old barracks building in Hillsboro' owned by Paul C. Cameron, is now finished in its repairs and ready for the military and classical school that Mr. Cameron wishes to establish in that place. Gen. James H. Lane of the old "Lane's Brigade" has been secured as the gentleman to preside over this institution. No better selection could have been made. Gen. Lane has been teaching in Richmond (Va.) since the war.

The Newbern Liberal says: We regret to learn that a young lady, Miss Jane Wayne, a daughter of the Rev. Levi Wayne, was burned to death near Swift Creek Village, on Friday night, December 20th.

The circumstance occurred in the following manne; The young lady was standing near the fire, when taken with a fainting fit she fell therein, and before assistance could be rendered her, she was burned beyond recovery. The young lady, we understand, was about 16 years of age.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: The Supreme Court will assemble in regular session, in this city, on the first Monday (the 6th) of January next.

On the first two days of the term, applicants for license to practice law will be examined.

Appeals from the several Judicial Districts will be called in the following order, viz:

1st week, First and Second Districts.
2nd " Fourth and Fifth Districts.
3rd " Third and Seventh Districts.
4th " Eighth and Ninth Districts.
5th " Tenth and Eleventh Districts.
6th " Twelfth and Sixth Districts.

The Goldsboro' Messenger says: On the night of Wednesday last a horse was stolen from the stable of Mr. Council Best, residing about 9 miles from Goldsboro'. The thief was suspicioned, and a description of him had been given to our friend, Mr. Jas. D. Brooks, the efficient General Agent of the Wilmington Life Insurance Company.

On last Friday night, at the Commercial Hotel, in this place, Mr. Brooks saw a man whom he recognized as the party described to him. Procuring a warrant and being deputized, he returned to the hotel, where he arrested the individual, who proved to be F. W. Faulks, late an employe of Mr. Best. All remonstrances were of no avail, Mr. Brooks had been in the Life Insurance business too long, and concluded to make good of his man in this instance, and so he sat up with him all night, until the approach of daylight, when the prisoner was turned over to the jailor. The horse was also recovered. There is no doubt that Faulks stole the horse.

THEY ARE DEAD.—It will be remembered that in our issue of the 7th of October, we gave a brief synopsis of the affray that occurred in Little Ivey, Madison county, on the day of the Presidential election, between Ray and Rice, two Deputy U. S. Marshals, and two young men of that county, John Dodd and Robert Jervis, charged with Ku-Kluxing. Ray and Rice attempted their arrest, but they resisted, and were fired upon by the Marshals, and a slight combat ensued with small arms, in which Dodd and Jervis received severe wounds, which have since proved fatal. Jervis died on the 5th of this month, and Dodd closed his eyes from the torments of U. S. Marshals on the 7th.

At the time this diabolical outrage occurred it created the greatest indignation among those who knew the full particulars, and the whole affair was claimed by some, whose veracity is undoubted, to be without provocation.

On last Thursday week a number of prominent gentlemen, twenty-five or thirty in number, one of whom had procured a warrant from a Justice of the peace of Madison county, proceeded to the residence of a gentleman in the neighborhood, where Ray was supposed to be stopping. After surrounding the house, one of the number went to the house and into the room Ray was occupying, stated the object of his visit, and demanded the surrender of Ray. This Ray refused to do, and after the gentleman returned to his party, Ray went to the upper apartment of the house and prepared himself for battle. The party then returned, and after some parleying Ray agreed to surrender himself if they would go after Mr. Joseph Treadway, the constable of that township, which they did, when Ray was arrested, tried on the 11th and admitted to bail.

We understand that warrants have been issued for the arrest of Rice also—Asheville *Citizen*.

THE SOUTH.

STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Causes of Trouble.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS THROUGH NORTHERN EYES.

[From the New York Tribune.]

In those Southern States which are now in a condition only a little better than anarchy, the disorders have been brought on by men who have no proper connection with Southern interests. It was the horde of adventurers from the North, following the army into Georgia and the Carolinas, who emptied the Southern treasuries a few years ago and ruined Southern credit. So it is the Northern political freebooter to-day who fastenes himself upod these plundered communities, and robs them of their last remaining possession—a free republican government. The South is not responsible for Warmoth, nor Kellogg, nor Casey, nor Packard, nor Spencer, nor Patterson, nor Worthington. The creatures who buy and sell legislatures, and judges, and election officers, and supervisors, and the rulers whom we have imposed upon our conquered provinces.

If Louisiana has been prevented from casting her vote for President, and is distracted by two Legislatures and two sets of administrative officers; if Alabama has two Legislatures and rival Senators at Washington; if Arkansas is threatened with similar divisions, and in South Carolina the Senatorship has been bought in open market, and the purchaser is now trying to buy the Supreme Court also—it is not the South who must be held directly accountable for such outrages. She is the sufferer, but the disgrace is ours.

In all these States the origin of the trouble lies in the assumption of the dominant party at Washington that it can govern the South better than the South can govern herself. The party undertook to declare that the most experienced, educated, and respectable citizens of the lately rebellious communities should neither vote nor hold office, and the natural result was the immigration of a horde of carpet-baggers, who came to steal the taxes and to foist themselves into power. When disabilities had been mainly removed, the fallacy was still hugged that the Administration ought to sustain these Northern rogues, in order to prevent the South from falling under Democratic control; in other words, it was the duty of the President and his friends in Congress to take care of the local elections in New Orleans, and Charleston and Montgomery. Thus we see in Louisiana a combination of the principal Federal officials to set up a Legislature, and a Governor, and courts, and other machinery of administration; in Alabama we see a Legislature organized in defiance of law for the purpose of electing the Federal candidate for the Senate; and in all the distracted States we see one party or the other running to Washington for aid and comfort, asking for troops, begging for the President's intervention.

In some instances lately the President has refused his aid. This is wise and proper; but the wisdom comes late. If so much aid had not been given heretofore, if Congress had not interfered so busily in the thankless task of protecting the South against herself, these scandals could never have arisen. Paternal government does not agree with the American constitution. Let us have no more of it. Whoever may be elected to the Senate, whoever may get the governship, whoever may sit in the Legislature, let it be understood that Alabama, and Arkansas, and Louisiana, and South Carolina must settle these quarrels themselves, in the courts, or by whatever local tribunals the law provides, and that Congress and the Federal Executive must keep aloof.

[From the Chicago Thribune.]

The New York World is disposed to tolerate, or at least to wink at, Federal interference in the political muddle in Louisiana, in view of the profligate character of Warmoth and his government. No headway, it says, can be made against such interference so long as the person against whom it is directed is a notorious scoundrel. In order to re-establish State Government in its integrity, there must be integrity for it to rest upon, which the World regrets that it cannot perceive in the opposing faction headed by Kellogg and Casey. We regret, for our part, that the World should take so dismal a view of things. We have no more confidence in Warmoth than the World has, but we have an abiding confidence in that clause of the constitution which forbids the interference of the United States in the local affairs of a State, except upon the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened. This clause of the constitution may be antiquated and not in accord with the advanced ideas of the present day. That would constitute a good reason for repealing it; but so long as it stands unrepealed, it is the supreme law of the land, binding upon President, Congress and all persons in authority, and they cannot go counter to it without violating their oaths of office. The Chamber of Commerce meeting in New Orleans took the right view of the question. They said in substance to the United States Government: "Either take hands off, or give us a military government, pure and simple.

[From the New York Herald.]

The troubles in Louisiana, as well as in Alabama, South Carolina and other parts of the South, arise primarily from the reconstruction policy of Congress, or, more properly speaking, from the policy of the dominant and Radical Republican party. In disfranchising the intelligent and leading men of the South, and elevating the whole mass of ignorant negroes to political power, we find the cause of the present deplorable state of things. The object, as is well known, was to secure the votes of the Southern States so as to perpetuate the rule of the Radical Republican party.—This might not be considered altogether unfair in a strictly party or political sense, and it may be that any other party would have used the same advantages for a like purpose. Nevertheless, this feeling has proved disastrous. The world cannot be governed by ignorance. The attempt to govern the South through the mass of ignorant blacks, who were just emancipated from slavery and who were not at all prepared for civic duties has proved a lamentable failure, as every statesman must have seen it would. But, to make matters worse, the dominant party, in carrying out its policy, flooded the Southern States with carpet-baggers, with men of no means or conscience and no feeling of abiding interest in that section of the country.—These unscrupulous and needy adventurers were placed in positions of power and trust, while those who belong to and have a deep interest in the peace and welfare of the South were ostracised. The "miserable scramble" that President Grant speaks of for the spoils of office is among these very adventurers. Still the Federal Government seems to adhere to its original policy, notwithstanding the frightful consequences that have resulted from it; for we have seen one faction sustained in Louisana and another in Alabama, which are in accordance with the party in power at Washington, regardless of the will of the people, the right of local self government, or the forms of State law.

Perhaps it is not possible to undo much of the evil that has been done, for rights and priviledges that have been conceded cannot well be withdrawn, though they may have proven mischievous. But Congress and the President can do a great deal in the way of applying a remedy. The theory of the abstract right of suffrage, whether adopted from principal or policy, will have to be carried out now, however unfit the mass of negroes in the South may be for the exercise of that assumed right or privilege. The evil might be neutralized to some extent, and, as we hope, to give peace to the South, if the Federal Government would let the several States have absolute controle over their own affairs, and in case of such a difficulty as that in Louisiana, to leave the solution of it to local laws; if it would concede complete amnesty, so as to give the most intelligent portion of the community a voice and influence in public matters; if it would, in short, help to restore the Southerners to office and frown down the carpet-baggers and scalawags who make all the trouble. Such corruption and anarchy as exist now in the South are not only injurious to that section; not only check its progress and material interests, and therefore prove damaging to the business interests of the North, but they are infectious and must in the end demoralize the whole Republic. It is, in fact, a long step toward centralization, despotism and military rule. It is the way in which all nations have marched, the liberties and institutions of which have been subverted or overturned.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

It is vain to moralize on the causes of the present deplorable condition of Southern politics. The sudden and radical changes in the social and political condition of the South, consequent upon the late war, would undoubtedly have had a similar effect anywhere, and the adventurous carpet-baggers have been merely an aggravation of the natural disorder. The restoration of respect for local authority depends greatly upon the restoration of good morals in politics.

South Carolina Items.

The election of a Judge of the Eighth Circuit has been postponed until after the holidays.

Rev. Robert Thompson, of Aiken, has accepted the call to the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church of Camden, and will enter upon his duties on the first Sunday in January.

The Anderson Conservative is the title of a new paper just issued at Anderson, S. C., the first number of which has been received. It is well gotten up and ably edited, and we wish it much success.

A Beaufort planter, who has devoted attention to the breeding of the silk worm for the past two years, expects to go North soon, with some beautiful cocoons, for the purpose of making arranagements for the establishment of a silk worm nursery at Beaufort.

The Columbia Phoenix says: Governor Moses has made the following appointments: J. P. Body, Notary Public for Lexington; M. L. Owens, agent Catawba Indians, vice P. J. O'Connell, resigned; Chas. Edmonston, C. N. Plunket and D. L. Henderson, Notaries Public for Aiken; Wm. Hood, Notary Public for Abbeville.

The Camden Journal says: The Messrs. Baum had the misfortune to lose on Tuesday morning, the 10th instant, their gin house, with about four bales of cotton and one thousand bushels of seed. The fire was accidental, it is supposed, as the hands were ginning at the time. The loss will amount to at least $2,000 which will not seriously embarrass the Messrs. Baum.

The Columbia Carolinian says: On Friday afternoon last, an old citizen of Darlington county, Nathaniel Odom, died under the following circumstances: Mr. Odom lived not far from town; had been drinking liquor on Thursday afternoon, and on trying to reach his home got lost in the woods, where he wandered all night.—Next morning he was found and taken care of, but was too far gone, and died as stated.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT IN GREENVILLE—REV. E. T. BUIST, D. D., THE VICTIM.—The Greenville Mountaineer chronicles an outrageous and dastardly assault committed on one of the most respectable and highly esteemed citizens of that place—the Rev. E. T. Buist, D. D., a brother of the Hon. George Buist, Probate Judge of Charleston county. We are gratified in being able to state that the injury sustained by Mr. Buist is not of a very severe nature, notwithstanding the authors of the villainous attack evidently intended otherwise. The following is the account of the outrage, as copied from the Mountaineer of the 18th instant:

We regret to learn that, on last Saturday night, just after dark, as Rev. E. T. Buist, D. D., was returning to his residence, which is but a short distance beyond the city limits, he was struck down by a blow on the back of his head, and remained insensible for some time. The reason for this dastardly attack has a mystery connected with it that cannot be solved. He was not robbed, nor is there any ground for believing that he had an enemy that would desire to injure him. It may, perhaps, be so that the intention of the party who committed this atrocious deed was robbery, and that the Doctor, in receiving the blow, uttered a cry that caused the villain to flee, before accomplishing his purpose, fearing that assistance would soon be at hand.

We are glad to be able to state that the Doctor received no very severe injury, though he was bruised by the blow and also by the consequent fall. It was a narrow escape from death, however, as the blow seemed to have been well aimed, and was dealt with sufficient force to cut through the rim of the hat he wore.

For the Journal.

Major Purdie Richardson.

In the death of this gentleman Anson county has lost an honored and useful citizen—one who, in all the relations of public and private life, has left a record worthy the imitation and aspirations of the most ambitious.

When called by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the Legislative Halls, he, only too modest and unassuming to take the prominent and leading positions to which his talents, education and patriotism so justly entitled him, was ever found faithful to the trusts reposed in him and diligent in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him.

At home, amongst the hundreds who knew, appreciated and loved him, his counsels were always those emanating from a discerning and well-balanced mind; his genial, friendly nature rendered him socially one of the most pleasant and agreeable of men, and his kindly and general regard for all will long keep his memory green in the hearts of those who delighted to call him friend.

He died very suddenly, only a few hours elapsing between the interchange of courteous and kindly greetings with his many friends who saw him in his usual buoyant and cheerful mood, and the dread hour when his devoted family were called to witness his last moments. Let all mourn! When Purdie Richardson died, a good citizen, a Christian gentleman, a model man went to fathom the "Great Unknown."

J. B. Crandall, a veteran stage-driver of California, who drove the first stage over the mountains to Virginia City, was recently thrown from his box and killed.

Rev. Mr. Thorn, of Milleville, N. J., has within a month married Mr. Jacob Johnson, father, Miss Lizzie Johnson, daughter, and Miss Lydia Johnson, granddaughter.

A Beaver Dam chap married and thought it would be well to make a little noise about the thing, and accordingly offered a brass band a keg of beer to serenade him and her.

The farther South the better they "pan out." There are two men living at Para, in South America, aged 100 and 121 years, who work daily on their farms with great-great-children.

An insane lady of Lexington, Kentucky, flitted from the second story window of her husband's residence in her night clothes, the other evening, and hasn't been heard from since.

Seventy Leavenworth girls and female grown-ups have started a gymnasium, hoping to grow muscle till it crowds off pads and patent calves.

The London spectator says there is probably more flagrant perjury committed in the English divorce court in any one year than in any other court in five."

The Charlotte Democrat says: A tract of land in Berryhill Township, seven miles from the city, was sold at the Court House door, in Charlotte, on Saturday last, for $19.80 per acre—twice as much as the same land would have sold for five years ago.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Citizens of Louisiana to the People of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

The citizens of Louisiana have perceived, with satisfaction, that the people of her sister States are not unconcerned spectators of the events now transpiring within her limits, and of which it is probable that no parallel can be found in the history of this or any other country.

As these events were entirely brought about by the agency of the officers of the civil and military of the general government, the citizens of Louisiana, not doubting that the action of the Executive, at least in reference to them, was the result of a misapprehension of the facts, determined to adopt prompt measures for the correction of the error.

At a meeting held for that purpose representing, we may safely say, a large preponderance of the moral worth, intelligence and wealth of the city, a committee of one hundred gentlemen was appointed, with instructions to proceed immediately to Washington, to lay the facts before the several departments of the government, and to solicit their aid in repairing the gross wrongs which had been done, and in restoring to the people the right of self-government which had been wrested from them by the most potent usurpation. The undersigned form a part of that committee.

On our arrival here we found so much misapprehension existing even among those who are usually well informed in regard to the origin and history of this disturbance, that we determined to publish a brief narrative of the facts.

The parties engaged in these proceedings aware that if the facts were properly understood they would admit of no defense, now seek to belittle and conceal the question at issue and to treat a conspiracy to overthrow the government of the State as a mere struggle for political ascendancy between Gov. Warmoth and Mr. Kellogg. They allege that the former was endeavoring, by some trickery or legerdermain to cheat the latter out of his election, and that the object of their proceedings was simply to prostrate the attempt. They have, sedulously, sought to produce the impression upon the public mind that this committee was composed of mere allies and friends of Gov. Warmoth. We repel this insinuation as utterly false and unwarranted; we are not the representatives of any party interest whatever. Gov. Warmoth was not a candidate for any office whatever at the recent election, nor have we directly or indirectly any connection or affiliation with him. So far as his past career is concerned, there are few, if any, members of this committee who have not been among his most pronounced opponents, while in those measures of his administration, for which he has been most loudly denounced, he had for his advisers, associates and coadjutors the very men who now assail him, including especially Pinchback, Antoine and numerous others whose names figure most conspicuously in these proceedings.

In reply to the other insinuations indicated above, we declare that we are no parties to, and have no knowledge of, any political trickery intended to defeat the true voice of the people that we do not believe any such intention existed, and that we would not be here unless we could proclaim conscientiously our conviction that the men who have been foisted into the offices of the State have been not merely irregularly and unlawfully installed, but were not elected by the people, and were not and are not the choice of a majority of the voting population of Louisiana. We have not asked the Government to admit this on our simple assertion. all we have asked is that it should make a candid and impartial investigation of the facts.—With this preface we now submit the following statement:

1st. There was a general election held in Louisiana on the fourth day of November last, for the election of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of the General Assembly and other State and Federal officers. At this election William Pitt Kellogg, a member of the Senate of the United States, and C. C. Antoine, a collector of the port of New Orleans, were candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor and were opposed by Jno. McEnry and Davidson B. Peur. The present Governor, Warmoth, was not a candidate for re-election.

2nd. This election was conducted without riot, disturbance or violence, and the number of votes cast was large: the returns of the election were made to the board appointed for the purpose. This board was composed under the law, of the Governor, Warmoth, the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State and two other persons named in the law, viz: John Lynch and Thomas C. Anderson. The office of Secretary of State was filled at the time by F. J. Herron, who had been appointed by Governor Warmoth to fill the vacancy caused by the removal several months before, of George E. Boull, the, legality of which removal and appointment, was then in contest before the State Court. The board met and it was resolved that Anderson and Pinchback were disqualified by reason of their being candidates for office. Warmoth then removed Herron, whom he had appointed, and commissioned Wharton in his stead. We have no reason to believe that the action of Governor Warmoth in the removal of Herron was based upon a desire to commit fraud for under the returns there was no necessity for fraud. It was prompted by his discovery of a plot between Hatch and Lynch to falsify the returns and defeat the will of the people. This is manifest from the fact published in evidence before the court that Herron anticipated the thwarting of his scheme. He had several days before ordered a duplicate of the seal of the State to be engrossed, by which means he hoped to preserve the insignia of the office in the event of his removal by the Governor. Omitting further details, Warmoth and Wharton on the one hand, assuming to be a majority of the Board, and in the presence of Lynch, proceeded to elect Hatch and Duponte to fill the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of Pinchback and Anderson, while Lynch and Herron afterwards assembled and under self-assumption elected Longstreet and Hawkins. Thus there came to be two bodies, each claiming to be the returning Board—one presided over by Gov. Warmoth, the highest executive officer of the State, and under the law the presiding officer of the Board, and which had possession of all the election returns and everything necessary to ascertain the result—while the other consisted of Lynch, the removed Secretary of State, Herron and their two appointees. After these proceedings the State Supreme Court decided that the removal of Bovee and the original appointment of Herron were illegal, and Bovee was reinstated in his office.

Whatever may be said of these contesting Boards it is clear that the Courts of the United States had no semblance of authority to decide between their conflicting claims to office.

3d. After it had become probable that the two candidates, Wm. Pitt Kellogg and Antoine, had been defeated and that their opponents would be declared elected, they respectively filed bills in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Louisiana, for injunction and relief. The Governor of the State, the members of the canvassing board, other citizens of the State connected with the promulgation of the returns, and certain persons elected, or claiming to have been elected, to the Legislature and to the Governorship, were made defendants in one or the other of these suits. The cause of complaint was that they severally apprehended that they would be deprived of the offices for which they had been candidates; they claimed to have had the majority of votes at the election, and that there had been 10,000 voters prevented from voting because of their complexion, or previous state of servitude, whose votes they would have received. The bill of Kellogg professed to be for the preservation and perpetuation of the evidence of the election, and to have reference to the support of a suit he might have to bring to recover the office. Antoine's suit was similar in the claims of title, and had reference in its prayers for relief to the organization of the General Assembly at its meeting under the proclamation of the Governor on the 9th of December, 1872.

4th. The parties to these suits were all citizens of the State of Louisiana. The object of the suit was to assert title to offices of the State in advance of any decision or announcement by any board, of any person as elected and to determine the persons to make the decision and the announcement by the Judicial authority of the Circuit Court of the United States.

Pending the suits on ex parte and private order was made in the suit of Kellogg, to the effect that the defendant, Warmoth, the Governor, had in violation of the restraining order of the court issued a proclamation and return of certain persons, claiming to be the board of returning officers; the terms of said order was as follows: Now, therefore, to prevent the further intimidation of the proceedings in this cause, and further to prevent the violation of the orders of this Court and the imminent danger of disturbing the public peace, it is hereby ordered that the Marshal of the United States for the District of Louisiana shall forthwith take possession of the building known as the Mechanics' Institute and occupied as a State House for the assembling of the Legislature therein, in the city of New Orleans, and hold the same subject to the further order of this court, and meanwhile to prevent all unlawful assemblage thetein, under the guise or pretext of authority claimed by virtue of a pretended canvass and returns made by said returning officers, in contempt and violation of said restraining order; but the Marshal is directed to allow the ingress and egress to and from the public offices in said building of persons entitled to the same. 4th. The interlocutory and ex parte order in the suit of Antoine, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, seems to have been made as the complaint to the order above quoted in the suit of Kellogg, which directed the occupation of the State Capitol by the Marshal, with directions to prohibit what is termed in the order an unlawful assemblage, while the same Marshal is directed to allow the ingress and egress of persons he might determine to be entitled to such privilege.

This order in the case of Antoine, is comprehensive and explicit, and none can mistake its import or its object. It is, first, that the Governor of the State be enjoined and restrained from examining election returns or counting votes, except in the presence of officers designated in their orders, and from controlling and interfering with, or attempting to interfere with the organization of the State Legislature, and from doing any act of, or from giving any ordess of direction, or making any request which may directly or indirectly prevent or hinder any person from being present and taking part in the organization of the Senate called on the 9th day of December, or at any future day, who may be retained as a member thereof by a Board composed of H. C. Warmoth, George E. Bovee, James Longstreet, Jacob Hawkins and John Lynch, and whose name has been transmitted to Charles Merritt, Secretary of the Senate, by George E. Bovee, Secretary of State.

2d. That twenty named persons who had been candidates for the office of Senator in the State Senate, and who were supposed to have been elected, and had been declared to be so, were enjoined and restrained from participating in any manner in the organization of the Senate or doing any act about that organization unless their names should appear on Bovee's list of names of the members of the Senate as transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate, Chas. Merritt.

3d. About one hundred persons, whose names are given, who were supposed to be elected to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, and had been declared to be so elected, were similarly enjoined from participating in the organization of the House of Representatives or from doing any act or casting any vote unless their names were on Bovee's list of members.

4th. The clerks of the Senate and of the House of Representatives were severally enjoined from placing on any list or announcing the name of any member or from recognizing as a member, or designating as a member, prior to or during the organization of the respective Houses, any person whose name was not stated upon Bovee's list.

5th. The Secretary of the State, Bovee, is enjoined from receiving returns of the election of State officers or of members of the General Assembly, excepting such should be filed in his office by the Board composed of Warmoth, Longstreet, Hawkins, Lynch and Bovee.

6th. The Chief of the Metropolitan Police and all of its members, numbering about eight hundred, and the Board were enjoined from interfering with the organization of the General Assembly and not to prevent those on Bovee's list from entering into the Halls of the Assembly.

7th. The persons composing the Board recognized by the Governor were enjoined from acting as a canvassing Board from declaring and publishing any calculation, statement or proclamation of the results or granting certificates of election or statements tending to show any right to office growing out of ballots cast at said election. The Marshal, assisted by a detachment from the army of the United States, under this order took possession of the State Capitol and held it on the 9th of December, when the General Assembly were to come together under the proclamation of the Governor. The egress and ingress of persons were regulated according to this order. A person named

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1872.

THE WIDOW'S CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

A CLERGYMAN'S STORY.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

When I came to settle in Hampton the ple had been without stated preaching a long time. I went to work in earnest. my pulpit labors, and in my every day ercourse with the people, I sought to ke Christianity a living, operating power a companion for the hearthstone and the rkshop; a guide and a mentor in all the y affairs of life; a support under the den of earthly cares; and a source of ssed hope in the hour of sickness and soultion.

ust at the edge of the village, on the rth, and under the shadow of Mount spect, stood a small cot, with a shed, a r-house, and a shop attached. This p had been once a shoemaker's shop; the door was locked now, and the vings of leather lay untrodden about the pping-stone, growing black and crisp in storm and sunshine. I knew that the dow Naomi Preston lived there—that lived alone—and that she was very r. And I had heard her sad story: w her husband had died a drunkard, and w her only child—her son, Noel—had into temptation, and been torn from by the hand of the Law.

Noel Preston, was really a true-hearted y," said Charles Bradford, who was my ormant; "and the time was when he s one of the fairest lads in the town; t his father's fall broke his spirits, and took to drink. The rest of the story you easily imagine. A mother's love did easionally hold him back for a little while; t the demon had fast hold on him, and ally drew him down. Two years ago ne Christmas, Noel Preston, then nineen, got into a drunken quarrel; or perps I should have some other term than rrel, for I have it from those who were boon companions that he never quarled. The circumstances were simply ese: It was Christmas evening, and a nce was going on at the tavern. Noel s in liquor, and went there to see the ncers, and hear the music; and drank re—drank until he was intoxicated. e of the dancers, who had drank enough bring out the natural littleness of his ul, objected to Noel's being allowed in e tavern, and finally wound up his openg speech upon the subject by declaring at with the landlord's permission he uld put the drunken puppy out. Noel ard him, and demanded to know whom called a drunken puppy, upon which the ncer—Aaron Robinson by name—replied at he called him—Noel Preston—a unken puppy, and then he added a sennce which was perfectly awful."

"Charles Bradford told me what Robin- said, but I cannot transcribe it here. fter Robinson had uttered those dreadful, ntal words against the memory of Noel's ad father, Noel caught him and dragged m down into the hall, and thence out of ors, where he challenged him to stand up ke a man, and either take those words ack or fight. The result was a fight, ring which a chance blow, delivered full pon the side of Robinson's neck, directly nder the ear, dislocated the spine, causg almost instant death. Noel was arested, and tried, and convicted of manlaughter, and sentenced to imprisonment r ten years.

It was during the last week in October hat I called upon Mrs. Preston. I found er alone in the little cot, and a feeling of xtreme sadness possessed me when I saw ow poor she was. She had just been eatng when I entered. Upon the ricketty able where a pewter plate, a small broken itcher, a brown drinking-mug, part of a oaf of black bread, and a piece of rusty oiled pork. There was one other chair eside that which she occupied, and this he offered to me. There was a bed in the oom; and, over a little pine bureau, gainst the wall, between the two front indows, was tacked up a triangular piece of looking-glass. I could see, at once, that verything not absolutely necessary for the ommon wants of life had been sold.

The poor woman had handed me a hair, but she had not done it in a spirit of welcome. In fact, I could plainly see hat my presence was not agreeable to her, ut I meant to overcome her dislike if I ould.

"You're the new minister, I suppose?" he said, after I had taken the proffered eat.

I told her I was, and that in the round of my parochial visits I had called in to see er.

She looked up into my face, and I could detect the signs of inward struggling. Presently, she said:

"You might have saved yourself the rouble, sir. I don't belong to your parish, nd I have no part in your affairs. I don't have the companionship of those who attend your meetings, and I don't want it. What did you come here for?"

For a moment this question, coming as it did after such a chilling speech, rather non-plussed me, but I quickly recovered myself.

"I came to see you, to visit you as I visit others who may be in trouble and sorrow."

She laughed a bitter, freezing laugh, and cried:

"And what are my troubles and sorrows to you? Can you bear them for me?"

"Yes," I told her. "We can all help to bear one another's burdens of life, if we will. If I give you my love, and sympathy, and good-will, and pray for you, will not that relieve you of a portion of the burden?"

"Who talks of love for such as me? Bah! It's a lie! Nobody loves me! And what do you suppose I care for your prayers? How can your prayers benefit me? I tell you they are empty, senseless things."

"That must depend upon what sort of prayers I put forth," I said to her, with a kindly smile. "I mean to show you that my prayers can do much. The cold winter is coming, and you must have food, fuel, and clothing; and you are entitled to them. I will pray for you as I would pray for my own mother. My lips shall speak only what my hands are willing to make good. You must allow me to take the place, so far as I can, of him who has been taken from you."

For a few seconds, I could not tell how she was going to receive this. Her head was bowed, her hands pressed over her face, and I could see that there was an inward struggle. But the gentler spirit triumphed, and love for her boy moved her to speak.

"O, sir; God forgive me if I have been harsh and unkind to you; but you don't know what I have to bear. You've heard the story of my poor boy?"

"Yes," I said.

"O," she went on, "it isn't his being away from me that cuts the deepest into my heart, but when I think the brand is upon him, and that in all the time to come men must shun him and despise him—O, it is cruel, cruel!"

I told the suffering woman that she was mistaken. I told her that the best men of the town did not regard her son as a murderer, nor think him a very great criminal. For my own part, I looked upon her as a poor unfortunate, whose youthful life had been made dark and bitter by the circumstance of his father's death, and whose greatest fault lay in his lack of will to overcome the evil habit that pressed upon him. Touching the event which had caused his imprisonment, I did not regard it as weighing against him in a moral point at all.—That is, it could not, in the eyes of Heaven, increase the weight of his guilt. The killing of a brother man was entirely an accident, and the combat which had led to the homicide was, in a measure, forced upon Noel; for the speech which had been made against his father was a thousand times more cruel than a blow of the fist could have been.

Thus I drew out the woman's true heart, and a warm and loving one it was, though almost broken. She loved her son with a love that was a part of her very self. It seemed to be a love spirit pervading every part of her being, which she clasped to her bosom as though it was something of substance which she could grasp and feel. I spent an hour with her, and when I went away she had consented to accept any help which I might send; and she furthermore asked me to come again, freely acknowledging that my visit had done her good.

I had heard enough of Noel Preston to convince me that he was a noble-hearted, right-feeling man, and I determined to visit him. The prison in Shireton was only fifteen miles distant, and on the Monday following my visit to the widow I took one of Mr. Bradford's teams, and, in company with Charles, rode over there. I found the warden to be a man whom I knew, and he very cheerfully called Noel Preston to the visitor's room, where Charles and I had a long interview with him.

There is no need that I should fill up space in transcribing our conversation on that occasion. Suffice it for me to say that I came away loving that unfortunate youth. I found him to be handsome, intelligent and quick-witted, his heart warm and large with generous impulse, and his instincts all bent in the right direction. Such a man could never betray a friend; he could not lie; nor could he witness suffering without doing all in his power towards its alleviation. And, above all else, I found a basis of true religious feeling underlying his whole character—a religious feeling arising from a conception of his duty to God as a Father and Friend, and of his duty to man as a member of a common brotherhood.

Once during the visit I started to speak upon the subject of the old enemy under whose power he had fallen; but he stopped me in an instant.

"Not a word upon that subject!" he cried. "I have borne all of reflection I can bear. 'Twas rum killed my father; and it was rum that brought me here. If I live to go forth again into the world, I will hold up my head if I can; and if my fellows will be kind to me, and give to me the benefit of the good I'll try to do, I shall live in freedom from that tyrant. I know what I say, sir; and I know that my resolution is strong enough to save me—to save me, and to save my mother—God bless her!"

When I came out from that prison I bore in my heart the will to procure Noel Preston's pardon. I returned to Hampton, and upon conversing with the leading citizens I found them all of one mind. If they could be assured that Noel would keep clear of the wine-cup, they would gladly assist in the work of procuring his release. But would they patronize him when he should have once more opened his shop? Yes—they said they would: and Mr. Bradford said, if Noel could not find enough to do in his shop, he would give him a good place in his foundry. Jones Bradford was the great manufacturer of the village, and the father of my college friend, Charles Bradford.

My next step was to prepare documents, and obtain signatures; and when I had done what I could do in Hampton, I repaired to Shireton, where I obtained a paper from the good Warden. And thus armed I went to the Governor, and presented the case to himself and his council.

* * * *

It was the day before Christmas. Towards evening I made my way to the humble cot of Naomi Preston. I found the snow piled up in a huge drift before her door, but upon going around to the end of the cot I discovered a clear track, a slight piazza-like projection of the eves having kept the drift away from the wall of the building. I found the widow alone, and more sad than I had ever before seen her. It was not the old complaining sadness, but a deep, pervading melancholy, which asked for no relief. She received me very kindly, however; for she had become to respect me, and, in a measure, to love me.

I told her that I had come to see how she was getting on, and also to warn her that she should hang up her stocking. "For," said I, "we will make you a present to-morrow. On the day when all are remembered, you must not be forgotten."

"No, no," she replied, shaking her head with solemn decision. "I want nothing."

I would have spoken, but she put forth her hand and stopped me.

And then I asked her: "On the morrow—the anniversary of the birth of the Blessed Son of God—and of the birth of your own beloved——may I not come and pray with you?"

She looked into my face, and the tears fell thick and fast over her thin and furrowed cheeks.

"In God's name, yes!" she answered me. "You may come and pray. I shall need prayer. Yes—yes—prayer to God, earnestly and devoutly uttered, may be good for him, as well as for me. But remember—no gala presents for me. In memory of my suffering boy, I will bow my head in sorrow, and the day shall be to me a day of fasting and prayer."

I left her, and hurried homeward, for I had much to do in the way of preparing for Christmas.

The morning came and Christmas dawned bright and beautiful. The mountains of snow gleamed grandly in the sunlight, and men and boys laughed and shouted as they wallowed through them.

At an early hour I went to the widow's cot, accompanied by Mr. Bradford and Charles—and one other—but only we entered at first. We found Mrs. Preston sitting by the fire, her face covered with her apron, and she had been weeping.

For the moment she was disconcerted, and seemed not at all to like this intrusion; but when we had greeted her kindly, and Mr. Bradford and his son had wished her a "merry Christmas," so earnestly and so frankly that true friendship was apparent in the salutation, she extended a warm welcome, and offered us seats. (She had chairs now.)

"Mrs. Preston," said I, after we had taken our seats, "I have been forced to disobey you. After what you said to me last evening, I would not have taken any steps towards procuring for you anything like a Christmas present, but we had one already selected, and as it will be of vastly more service to you than to any one else, we have thought proper to bring it."

"Mr. Austin," she said, in deep distress, "I am sorry you done this. You know what I told you. I want no joy to day. My heart would upbraid me should I present to it a joy on this sad occasion."

I should delay no longer, for we were keeping some one out in the cold, and so I said:

"Look up, Naomi Preston, and thank God for His goodness to you and yours on this Christmas Day!"

"How did she bear it?"

It seemed as though the sustaining power of the Redeemer was with her. She started up from beneath the weight of my hand, when she heard the footfall coming from the door that communicated directly with the little shop, and when she turned she beheld him. There was an earnest, eager look upon her face, and during that brief interval she saw that he was a man noble and true, with the God-like seal upon his fair brow. And then she became weak, and tottered like an infant into his arms, and was clasped to his bosom.

"Mother—dear mother—dear not to look upon me now. God has given you back your boy; and henceforth, while life is ours, he shall be a joy and a blessing to your declining years?"

And in a little while Naomi Preston stretched forth her hands to me, and said:

"By your lips, sir, let us return thanks to God."

And we knelt down in that humble cot, and lifted our hearts in thanksgiving and praises.

That was five-and-twenty years ago. Noel Preston did not go back into the little shop, for the solitude of the old place where his father had worked and suffered was oppressive. He went into the establishment of Mr. Bradford, and to-day he and Charles are the owners of the whole property.

And Naomi Preston is not yet bent with age, though three score and ten are the number of her years. The evening of her life has been full of joy, and she still lives to bless that Christmas morning when she received, at my hands, the present of a redeemed and sanctified son.

LOCAL.

REV. H. B. BLAKE, County Examiner, will hold an examination of teachers for public schools, at his office, corner of Seventh and Nun streets, on Thursday, January 2nd at 10 o'clock.

A DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT.—As the passenger train on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, due here at 5:30 P. M. on Saturday last, was passing a point about one mile this side of Castle Hayne, and about eight miles from the city, a billet of wood was thrown from the outside into the first-class passenger coach, but fortunately without doing any damage beyond the injury to the window. Had it struck any of the passengers it would probably have killed some one. The train was late and it was dark as it passed that point, and therefore it was not known by whom the missile was thrown. The authorities should endeavor to ferret the matter out, and if the scoundrel is caught he should be summarily dealt with.

BURGLARS AT WORK AGAIN.—We learn that on Saturday evening last, Mrs. Samuel Platt, residing on the corner of Front and Ann streets, locked her door securely and visited her aunt, where she remained until Sunday morning, when she returned to find her door wide open, beds turned over and clothing scattered around promiscuously, evincing the fact that the scoundrels wanted only money, as nothing was missing from any of the rooms. Mrs. Platt was fortunate in having taken her money and watches with her on leaving the house, else she would not only have encouraged the thieves in their nefarious employment, but would have lost much. On the same night a lady, confined to her bed, near the corner of Eighth and Castle streets, was terribly frightened by a party of men who endeavored to enter her residence.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF.—On Saturday last, Mr. G. W. Mills, of New River, visited this city to bring in a load of oysters. He remained that night at the Cart House, corner Market and Ninth sts., and during the night, the fire having gone down, he arose to replenish it. As he stooped to the hearth his pistol dropped from his pocket and the hammer of it striking the hearth, it was discharged. The ball entered Mr. Mills' left leg, about 3 inches above the knee and passing around the bone, but without shattering it, however, lodged on the opposite side of the leg and remained embedded in the flesh, about 4 inches from the point at which it entered. Dr. J. E. Winants was sent for, who promptly arrived and probed the wound and extracted the ball, after which the leg was carefully dressed. Mr. Mills was able to travel and has gone to his home. It was a narrow escape from a more serious injury.

A $1,000 ITEM.—A white man by the name of Alford, recently employed by Captain F. M. Wooten to drive the express wagon from Lilesville to Wadesboro', was guilty, last week, of an attempt to appropriate a large amount of funds to himself, and under the following circumstances:

On Friday last Messrs. Vick & Mebane, of this city, forwarded, per Wooten's Express, to Mr. C. M. Burns, at Wadesboro', a package containing $1,000 in greenbacks. This package, with the other Express matter, was duly delivered to Alford, at Lilesville, and his receipt taken for the same. On his arrival at Wadesboro', however, Alford failed to deliver the package to Mr. Burns, who had received advices regarding its shipment. We could not learn what reason Alford gave for not delivering it up, but he probably stated that it had not been received. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Sheriff Wall, who went to Alford's house and interviewed his wife, succeeding, after a short time, in extracting from her the package of money, which had been opened, but which was all there. Alford was then arrested and is now in jail at Wadesboro'.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met last night.

Resignation of Duncan Holmes, colored, night Janitor at the County Jail, was received and accepted.

On motion, the appointment of a Janitor in the place of Holmes was deferred until the next meeting of the Board.

Ordered, That the Chairman and Commissioner Shoemaker be authorized to audit and direct the payment of all legal claims against the township of Wilmington.

Ordered, That Capt. R. P. Paddison be appointed to confer with the Commissioners of Bladen county, requesting their co-operation with this Board in placing a draw in Beatty's Bridge.

Ordered, That David Pigott, Tax Collector, be directed to pay over to S. T. Potts, Treasurer of the township of Wilmington, such amount as he has collected of the township taxes, levied for the year 1872, less the commission due for collecting the same, said Potts being authorized to receive, receipt for, and disburse the same.

Sheriff Black having visited the bridge at Point Caswell known as the Black Bridge, reported it as well built and in accordance with the contract, whereupon it was ordered that the balance due for said building be paid to the contractor.

The following is a list of the Jurors drawn for the January term of Superior Court, viz:

FIRST WEEK

J. G. Craig, Thomas A. Brown, W. S. Hewlett, Eli Fonville, Lewis Bryant, R. O. Cowan, J. H. Westbrooks, H. N. Polley C. D. McAllister, J. M. Westbrooks, S. Wagstaff, Morris Colvin, J. A. Everett, John Cowan, Wm. H. Northrop, James A. Williams, Owen Cromartie, R. W. Collins.

SECOND WEEK.

D. J. Johnson, W. H. Duggid, B. S. Carter, Henry Bush, Anthony Hawes, J. H. Hanby, S. B. Costin, John W. Cowan, Larry Davis, Everett Smith, Daniel Hawkins, R. E. Calder, Wm. Jackson, B. H. Padrick, Alfred Connor, Charles White, Anthony Dew, Alonzo Lloyd, A. Graham, Joseph Wells, Wells Southerland, Wm. H. Holloway, Miles Armstrong, Murphy Kityan, C. B. Aiken, G. C. Costin, George Benton, J. B. Woodcock, Robert Millis, Jacob Jarret, Bermeges Carroll, Wm. Monroe, R. C. Player, R. M. King, Marcus Silberry, Washington Hunter.

Adjourned to first Monday in January, 1873.

Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.

A good hotel-keeper is a man that one can always put up with.

At a New York wooden wedding the bride carried the same boquet she had used at the original one.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

COASTWISE—Schr Palmer, Rankin, New York, A D Cazaux.
Steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York Barry Bros.
Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Schr N A Farwell, Farnham, Boston, G G Barker & Co.
Schr Sunny South, Derrickson, New York, Williams & Murchison.
Schr Sea Bird, Hogan, New York, Harriss & Howell.
Schr E V Glover, Ingersoll, Providence, R I, Harriss & Howell.
Schr J L Merrill, Halsey, New York, Harriss & Howell.
Schr Jesse S Clark, Clark, Baltimore, Harriss & Howell, cargo guano to Vick & Mebane.
Brig Ida C, Williams, Boston, Harriss & Howell.
Schr Ben, Davis, New York, Williams & Murchison.
Schr S C Eborn, Moore, Jacksonville, Edwards & Hall.
Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Brig Redwood, Melville, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth, with coal.
Schr Siam, Ackerly, Elizabeth City, DeRosset & co.
Schr Fairfield, Roberts, Elizabeth City, DeRosset & co.
Schr Carrie Melvin, ——, Rockport, Me, Worth & Worth.
Schr Paragon, Wayham, Elizabeth City, Mitchell & Son.
Schr Georgia, Hill, Elizabeth City, DeRosset & Co.
Schr J W Hinton, Simmons, Elizabeth City, Williams & Murchison.
Schr Emblem, Roberts, Elizabeth City, Northrop & Cumming.

FOREIGN—Br Schr Carleton, Alburry, Nassau, E Kidder & Son, with fruit.
German Barque Leopoldine, Staude, Voight, Matanzas, Master.
Spanish Barque Louisita, Ondersa, Havana, Moffitt & Co.

CLEARED.

Dec 23—COASTWISE—Schr Hannah Little, Crawford, Philadelphia Harriss & Howell.
Schr John S Lee, VanGilder, New York, Harriss & Howell.
Schr O A Higgins, McFarland, Boston, Harriss & Howell.

FOREIGN—(Br) Barquentine Vick & Mebane, Roberts, Liverpool, Vick & Mebane.
Brig Black Swann, Winsdale, Martinique, E Kidder & Son.
Schr Mercy T Trundy, Warren, Matanzas, E Kidder & Son.
Schr Leonessa, Meyer, Hayti, P R, Northrop & Cumming.
Br. Brig Victor, Barnett, Bermuda, Northrop & Cummings
Brig Altavela, Fields, Ponce, P R, E Kidder & Sons.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

Philadelphia—Schr Hannah Little—134,000 feet lumber.
Boston—Schr C A Higgins—650 bbls crude turpentine, 341 bbls rosin.
New York—Schr John S Lee—2,211 bbls rosin.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL—(Br) Barquentine Vick & Mebane—291 bales cotton, 620 casks spirits turpentine, 750 bbls rosin, 10,000 feet lumber.
MARTINIQUE—Brig Black Swann—119,632 ft. lumber, 81,230 shingles.
MATANZAS—Schr Mercy T Trundy, 176,000 feet lumber.
Bermuda—(Br) Brig Victor—150 281 feet lumber.
Hayti, P R—Schr Leonessa—160,000 feet lumber, 68,000 shingles.
Ponce, P R—Brig Altavela—145,392 feet lumber, 68,000 shingles.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., December 24, 1872.

STEAMSHIP.

Regulator, Freeman, Idg New York, Barry Bros.
Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Idg, Baltimore, A D Cazaux
D J Foley, Price, Idg Baltimore, A D Cazaux

BARQUES

German Leopoldine Fraude, Voight, dis., Master.
Spanish Louisitia, Ondersa, dis., Moffitt & Co.
German Julis Heyn, Albrecht, Idg Europe, Moffitt & co

BRIGS

Alice Lea, Foster, dis, Harriss & Howell
Adelaide, Wilson, Idg, West Indies, Northrop & Cumming
Ida C, Williams, dis, Harriss & Howell
Redwood, Melvine, dis, Worth & Worth

SCHOONERS.

A G Ireland, Townsend, dis, Willard Bras
S T Baker, Davis, Idg, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell
S A Hoffman, Hoffman, Idg, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell
Br Carleton, Alburry, dis, E Kidder & Son
Palma, Rankin, dis, A D Cazaux
N A Farwell, Farnham, dis, G G Barker & co
Sunny South, Derrickson, dis, Williams & Murchison
Sea Bird, Hogan, dis, Harriss & Howell
E V Glover, Ingersall, dis, Harriss & Howell
J L Merrill, Halsey, dis, Harriss & Howell
Jessie S Clark, Clark, dis, Harriss & Howell
Ben, Davis, dis, Williams & Murchison
Carrie Melvin, ——, dis, Worth & Worth

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.

☞ Agency for the sale of Guano and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Beeswax per lb	30 a 32	Lime, (from store)	
Barrels, Spts T, each		Rockport	0 00 a 1 65
Island	2 50 a 2 75	Rockland	0 00 a 1 65
New	2 75 a 3 00	Molasses, per gallon,	
Candles, per lb.,		Cuba, hhds	00 a 37½
Tallow	15 a 17	do bbls	00 a 42
Adamantine	16 a 17	Sugar house	19 a 20
Sperm	50 a 55	do bbls	00 a 24
Coffee, per lb.,		Syrup, bbls	45 a1 00
Java	23 a 30	do N. O.	80 a85
Laguayra	26 a 28	Naval Stores,	
Rio	20 a 25	Turpentine per 280 lbs	
St. Domingo	25 a 28	Virgin new	0 00 a 5 00
Cotton, per lb.,		Yellow dip	0 00 a 5 00
Ord to Mid'g	15½ a 18	Hard	0 00 a 3 25
Strict Mid'l	00 a 18½	Tar per bbl	0 00 a 3 50
Gottton Bagging,		Tar in ord'r	0 00 a 3 75
Gunny	00 a 00	Pitch, City	3 75 a 4 25
Dundee	a 14	Rosin, pale	5 00 a 6 50
Flax	19½ a 20	do No 1	3 35 a 3 50
Double Ancr	a 15	do No 2	0 00 a 3 25
Rope per lb.	7 a 10	do No 3	0 00 a 3 20
Corn Meal, per bushel,	a 1 00	Spirits turpentine, per gal	00 a 55
Domestics,		Nails, per lb.,	
Sheeting, per yard	12 a 13	Cut	6½ a 7½
Yarn, per 5 lb,	160 a 165	Oils, per gallon,	
Feathers, per lb	65 a 90	Spirm	3 00
Fish, per bbl.,		Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
Mackerel,		Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
No. 1	11 00 a18 00	Kerosene	28 a 30
No. 2	9 50 a11 00	Pea Nuts	1 25 a 1 50
No. 3	8 50 a 9 00	Potatoes,	
Mullets	6 00 a 9 00	Sweet	80 a 1 00
Herring,		Irish, bbl	2 75 a 3 75
Fast	8 00 a 9 00	Provisions, per lb.,	
N. C. roe	0 00 a12 50	N. C. Bacon	
do cuts	8 00 a10 00	Hams	19 a 19½
do gros	7 00 a 8 00	Middlings	12 a 12½
Dry Cod	7 a 7½	Shoulders	10½ a 11
Pork, per bbl, North'n		Hog round	13 a 13½
Family	8 00 a11 50	Western Bacon (Smoked)	
Superfine	6 25 a 7 01	Hams	20 a 21
Ex Super	7 00 a 7 50	Middlings	10 a 11
North Carolina,		Shoulders	8½ a 9
Family	10 00 a 10 50	(Dry Salted.)	
Superfine	7 75 a 8 25	Middlings	8½ a 10½
Glue, per lb	16 a 18	Shoulders	7½ a 11
Gunny Bags	25 a 28	Lard, N. C.	00 a 12½
Guano, Peruvian,		do Northern	9 a 11½
Per ton	00 00 a85 00	Butter, N. C.	15 a 20
Grain, per bushel,		do Northern	30 a 40
Corn	90 a 95	Cheese	15 a 17
Oats	00 a 75	Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Peas, Cow	00 a 1 25	City Mess	0 00 a 18 00
Rice,	9 a 10	Thin "	0 00 a 00 00
Carolina	9½ a 10	Rump	0 00 a 14 50
Hides, per lb.,		Salt, Alum, per bag 2 bush	1 50 a 2 00
Green	6½ a 7	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Dry	14 a 15	cargo	0 00 a 0 00
Hay, per 100 lbs.,		From store	0 00 a 1 00
Eastern	0 00 a 1 75	American	1 55 a 1 65
Northern	a 1 80	Sugar, per lb.,	
Iron, per lb.,		Porto Rico	11½ a 00
English, assd'd	7½ a 8	C	12 a 00
American, assd'd	a 10	B	12¾ a 00
American, sheer	9 a 00	A	13½ a 00
Swede	7½ a 00	Crushed	14½ a 00
Hoop, per ton	140 00a150 00	Soap, per lb., Northern	5 a 7½
Liquors, per gal, (dom)		Shingles, per M.,	
Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00	Contract	4 00 a 6 00
Bourbon	2 00 a 3 00	Common	2 25 a 2 75
N. E. Rum	2 00 a 3 00	Staves, per M.,	
Gin	4 00 a 7 00	W. O. bbl	0 00 a 00 00
Brandy	4 00 a 9 00	R. O. hhd	0 00 a 00 00
do Apple	1 50 a 9 00	Timber, per M.,	
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50	Shipping	12 00 a 15 00
Lumber, (River,)		Mill, prime	10 00 a 11 00
Fl'r Bds	15 00 a17	Mill, fair	7 50 a 9 00
Wide do	12 00 a14 00	Mill, inferior to ord	5 00 10 00
Scantling	10 00 a12 00	Tallow pe. lb	10 a11

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

December 26, 1872.

THE WEEK.—As will be seen by reference to our review below there has been a fair amount of business doing this week in the principal articles of merchandize, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the intervention of the holidays, the scarcity of freights, the limited supplies of many of the leading articles, the stringency of the money market, and the general inactivity of trade here and elsewhere. The volume of business is, however, not large, tho' fully equal to what might be expected, taking into consideration the various drawbacks to active operations. The special features of the market and changes in prices for the leading articles for the week ending to-day, are as follows:

COTTON.—The market for Cotton during all the former part of the week was active and firm, but within the last three or four days, the demand has fallen off, the shippers who were the principal purchasers during the former part of the week having drawn out, in consequence of there being no available freight room, and the market closes easier, though with prices unchanged. There still exists a good demand for high grades of Cotton, but these are very scarce and the transactions are small in consequence. The lower grades are not much sought after as they are thought not to be very desirable styles to hold. At the time of closing our report the market may be written quiet and steady at our quotations given below. The receipts are slowly but gradually decreasing from week to week, but the exports owing to the obstacle noted above, are very small and the stock shows a slight improvement.

The cotton movement for this week, as compared with last week shows a slight decrease in receipts and a considerable increase in exports. The receipts at all the ports for the week were 125,357 bales, against 125,564 bales last week, 133,973 bales the previous week, and 134,429 bales three weeks since. The total receipts since September 1, 1872, are 1,529,220 bales, against 1,250,579 for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 278,841 bales. The exports from all the ports for the week were 78,830 bales, against 63,595 bales the same date last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 743,648 bales, against 642,334 bales for same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 494,113 bales, against 432,938 bales for the samedate last year. The stocks at the interior towns are 86,897 bales, against 89,360 bales last year. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 336,000 bales, against 438,000 bales last year. The amount of American cotton afloat for Great Britain is 141,000 bales, against 190,000 bales last year. The amount of Indian cotton afloat for Europe is 57,000 bales, against 223,000 bales last year.

COTTON—The following were the transactions for the week:

Friday—Sales of 5 bales at 18¾ cents, 6 do. at 18⅞ cents, 10 do. at 18 cents, 10 do. at 19 cents, and 5 do. at 19¼ cents.

Saturday—Sales of 32 bales at 17¼ cents, 2 do. at 18 cents.

Monday—Sales of 110 bales at 17¼, 17⅛, 18, 18¼, 18⅜, 19@19¼ cents.

Tuesday—Market quiet and nominal.

Wednesday—General suspension of business.

Thursday—Market quiet and nominal.

We quote as follows:

Ordinary	16 cents.
Good Ordinary	17¼ "
Low Middling	17¾ "
Strict Low Middling	18 "
Middling	18¼ "
Strict Middling	18¾ to 19 "

TAR—In Tar during the week there has been considerable movement, but the condition of the market has been very weak, dull and declining. The principal decline occurred on Saturday, when the market gave way and declined 10 cents. Monday there was no change in the market. The receipts were placed at market price, but nothing satisfactory was agreed upon, and the market closed without established prices. Tuesday the dullness continued, and the market settled with a decline of 5 cents.—Wednesday nothing transpired, and to-day (Thursday) the market closed quiet and steady at $2 55 per bbl. The receipts for the week, 1,252 bbls., against 1,027 bbls. for last week, are an increase of 225 bbls. The exports were of minor importance, and the stock in market shows an increase. The annexed table contains the transactions for the week:

Friday	*100 bbls. at	$2 90	per bbl.
Do	*30 " "	3 00	"
Do	129 " "	2 95	"
Saturday	*35 " "	2 70	"
Do	200 " "	2 75	"
Do	200 " "	2 60	"
Do	*50 " "	2 80	"
Monday	200 " "	m'k't. price.	
Tuesday	*100 " "	2 75	"
Do	486 " "	2 55	"
Wednesday—No sales.			
Thursday	57 " "	2 55	"

*In order.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—In this article for the week we have nothing new to mention.—The market during the entire week has ruled very quiet and steady, with the usual demand existing for distilling purposes, and also with a large demand current for export. The views of receiver and purchaser have in all instances met and the daily receipts have been placed with no difficulty whatever. The dullness of other branches of naval stores has had its usual effects upon this article, but nothing whatever has occurred to change our quotations, and today we quote the market as closing quiet and steady at $3 60 for hard and $4 75 for yellow dip and virgin. The receipts for the week 1,132 bbls., against 1,582 bbls. for last week, are a falling off of 450 bbls. The exports were about 450 bbls, and the stock here is very light. The receipts and sales for the week were as the following table will show:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	400	$3 00	$4 75	$4 75
Saturday	396	3 00	4 75	4 75
Monday	43	3 00	4 75	4 75
Tuesday	350	3 00	4 75	4 75
Wednesday	No sales.			
Thursday	15	3 00	4 75	4 75

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Since the close of our last report this article has experienced only a slight change of quotation. Saturday morning the market opened at 55 cents, but during the day a firm feeling was manifested, and 100 casks were sold at an advance of ½ cent. Buyers were offering freely to purchase at the advance, but sellers were holding for higher figures. Monday the market opened very quiet, and closed with only a small transaction, at a decline corresponding to the advance of the previous day. Since then and up to the time of closing our review, the market has been very quiet and steady, at 55 cents. The receipts for the week, 1,226 casks against 998 casks for last week, are an increase of 228 casks. The exports, however, are very light, and the stock in market shows a small increase. The annexed table contains the transactions for the week:

Friday	314	casks at	55	cents per gallon
Saturday	100	" "	55	" "
Do	100	" "	55½	" "
Monday	26	" "	55	" "
Tuesday	239	" "	55	" "
Wednesday—No transactions.				
Thursday	88	" "	55	" "

ROSIN—There has been comparatively very little movement in rosin during the past week. Strained has exhibited some little animation of feeling, but buyers do not seem to care to operate, and the transactions of the entire week will not exceed 1,000 bbls. On Friday there was an improved demand current, but sellers (under better telegrams) were very firm in their views, and the day passed with only a small sale of low No. 1 at $3 75. Saturday there was still a good demand apparent, and sales of 675 bbls were made at an advance of 10 cents. Monday the market dropped back to its original state, and nothing of importance transpired. Tuesday the demand of buyers were light, and the sales were only 200 bbls which, however, was at a decline of 5 cents. Wednesday and today there has been little or nothing doing on account of the holidays. No. 2 figured on Monday with a small transaction at a fair margin above the ruling prices for strained. No. 1 and Pales have been very quiet and dull, and have taken no active part in the market. The receipts are very light, but the stock in market show very little decrease (on account of the extreme scarcity of ship room) and is estimated at 80,000 bbls. The following were the sales for the week:

Friday, Dec. 20—Sales of 25 bbls. at $3 75 for No. 1.

Saturday, Dec. 21—Sales of 660 bbls. strained at $3 15.

Monday, Dec. 23—Sales of 100 bbls. low No. 2 at $3 15.

Tuesday, Dec. 24—Sales of 200 bbls trained $3 10.

Wednesday, Dec. 25—No sales reported.

Thursday, Dec. 26—Market quiet and nominal

GRAIN—CORN—During the week ending to day this article has exhibited an improved tone owing to the small stock in market and the meagre receipts. There was no visible change of quotations up to Tuesday, when two cargoes were placed on market and sold at an advance of 3 cents. Quotations from store remain unchanged. Tuesday there were arrivals of (7) seven cargoes, but only the two mentioned above were sold, the others being on market at the time of closing our report. Cargoes are quoted quiet and steady at 75 cents. The receipts for the week, 23,226 bushels against 11,952 bushels for last week, are an increase of 11,274 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 2,000 bushels; from Baltimore, 4,500 bushels; from New York, 2,000 bushels; per Schr. Siam, 2,350 bushels; per Schr. Fairfield, 2,200 bushels; per Schr. Paragon, 2,350 bushels; per Schr. Georgia, 2,200 bushels; per Schr. J. W. Hinton, 4,000 bushels; per Schr. Emblem, 2,000 bushels, and by Wilmington & Weldon Railroad 476 bushels. The stock in market shows a large increase and is estimated at 20,000 or 25,000 bushels. Dealers are selling from store at 85 to 87½ cts. for mixed and 87½@92½ cts. for white mealing per bushel including sacks——OATS—Have undergone no change of importance during the week. The market continues quiet and firm at unchanged figures. The receipts continue to be large, and for the week were 600 bushels against 450 bushels for last week, showing an increase of 150 bushels. The demand are confined principally to a

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1872.

STATE NEWS.

Chatham coal retails in Raleigh at $7 per ton.

The Raleigh Sentinel earnestly calls upon the Legislature for a cumulative suffrage act for Raleigh.

Mr. Bonitz, of the Goldsboro' Messenger, is to deliver an address at a tournament to be held at Fremont, January 3d.

The Observer says that two young gentlemen of Charlotte, held a ticket in the Louisville Lottery which drew a $75 prize.

The Winston Sentinel says: Joseph Williams, of Yadkin county, sold four beeves in that town last week that weighed 5,430 pounds.

Rev. W. M. Kenneday will deliver the address before the Trustees and Students of Island Creek Academy Duplin county, on the 24th inst.

They are to have a grand Christmas Ball at the Benbow House, in Greensboro', a report of which is to be published in a New York paper.

The Wilson Plaindealer says: The epizooty has about spent its force—no deaths amongst the horses or mules in this vicinity that we have heard of.

The Kinston Gazette says: Kinston can boast of the largest and best troupe of amateur performers of any town in the State. It numbers only 46, and room to let.

The Raleigh News learns that the Rev. Mr. Tupper has received substantial aid from a Connecticut General for the building of the colored female college in that city.

The News asserts that the wholesale trade of Raleigh is rapidly on the increase, having nearly doubled itself this Fall and Winter over the corresponding months of last year.

The Washington Express says: On last Thursday night a quarter house on the plantation of Mr. Wiley Grist took fire from the chimney and was entirely destroyed with contents.

The Raleigh News says: The State Treasurer, David W. Jenkins, yesterday gave his bond for $250,000, and regularly qualified before the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House.

The colored people in Greensboro' are to have an Emancipation Celebration on the 1st. It is stated that "there will be nothing political in the celebration, and no allusion to politics will be permitted."

The Salisbury Watchman says that the county commissioners have finally agreed to submit the question to the citizens of Rowan, whether they will secure the Yadkin River Railroad by subscribing $100,000.

The Battleboro' Advance says: We are pleased to be able to report that the smallpox is subsiding in Nash. The last case reported, Mrs Hiram Edwards, we regret to learn, is dead. We have heard of no new case.

The Raleigh News says: We are pleased to see in the city Robert C. Montgomery, Esq, formerly a citizen of Warrenton, N. C., who several years ago removed to Texas, but has returned to the land of his choice, the old North State.

The Greensboro' Patriot says: Our Methodist friends, and others, will be sorry to learn of the serious indisposition of Dr. Munsey, the eminent orator and divine.—Over mental application has affected the brain from which cause he is suffering.

The Raleigh News says: The residence of the late Dr. J. Brinton Smith was sold at public sale yesterday. There were 265 acres of land attached to the place. The property was purchased by Rufus G. Dunn, Esq., of Wake, for $20,300—one third cash.

The Raleigh Spirits of the Times, says: David J. Carter, a printer, formerly of this city, shot and killed a man named Nixon, in Lancaster, S. C., the other day. He delivered himself up to the authorities. The particulars are not yet known to us.

Oak Ridge Church, near Martin's lime kiln, Stokes county, says the Winston Sentinel, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night, the 8th inst. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as an attempt once before had been made to burn the house.

The Raleigh Era says: Mr. Andrew Syme, the efficient Clerk of the Secretary of State, has accepted a clerkship in the Citizens' National Bank of this city. Mr. Syme is a printer, and the son of the lamented Syme of the old Raleigh Register.

The Greensboro' Patriot says: We understand that Mr. Dodson sold his farm, near Brown Summit, to a gentleman from Canada, on Monday. We hear it is the intention of the purchaser to bring other families in addition to his own to locate upon it.

The Goldsboro' Messenger says: It is proposed to petition Congress for an appropriation to defray the expenses of cleaning out the Neuse river to Smithfield. It would save hundreds of thousands dollars to those farmers who now almost yearly sustain damages to their crops by freshets.

The Magnolia Advertiser says: Teachey's Depot, ten miles South of here, on the W. & W. R. R., is getting to be quite a growing, thriving little villiage. In a recent ride along the line we were agreeably surprised to see the evidence of thrifty enterprise in the nice new buildings dotting the vicinity of Teachey's.

The Raleigh News says: James M. Towles, Jr., on Wednesday last led to the hymenial altar the beautiful Miss Stella Cunningham, of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. M. Atkinson, at the residence of the bride's uncle, L. E. Heart, Esq. We wish the happy couple all the joy attainable in their newly changed condition.

The Newbern Times says: We are informed that the schooner William Tice, as reported wrecked on Point Judith, in our Sunday's issue, was incorrect. We are pleased to learn that the Tice was in New York on Saturday last and cleared for Newbern on that day. The schooner reported wrecked was the W. H. Tiers instead of the Wm. Tice.

The Hillsboro' Recorder, says of Gen. R. F. Hoke: This distinguished Ex-Confederate General was in town to-day. He is one of a company which has recently purchased newly opened beds of iron ore, lying a mile or so to the Northwest of Chapel Hill. The ore is said to be rich and abundant, and gives promise of profitable returns on the investment.

The Raleigh Era says: Naval stores have been uniformly higher this year than they have ever been known. The turpentine distilleries are on the increase in Johnston and Wake and Harnett counties, and there is such demand for labor that the hands are raising their prices from $12 to $20 per month. They are resurrecting the remnants of all the old rosin beds that were unfinished after the surrender and shipping it to New York.

The Hillsboro' Recorder says: A beautiful monument of Italian marble has just been erected to the memory of Hon. Thos. Ruffin, in the church yard of the Episcopal church in this place. Including the pedestal, it is eighteen feet high. Upon the faces of the pedestal are just and appropriate inscriptions, commemorative of the character, services, and leading incidents in the career of the illustrious dead. The pedestal is surmounted by a monolith shaft, the whole presenting a beautiful appearance.

From the Battleboro' Advance we learn that on Saturday night last the dwelling house of Mr. George T. Howerton, in Nash county, about two miles from Battleboro', was consumed by fire. Mr. Howerton was absent from home at the time. In the house was stored a quantity of seed cotton, amounting to some eight bales.—Fortunately the house and cotton were insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe Company. The fire must have been the work of an incendiary. It is thought that some rogue stole a portion of the cotton and set fire to the house in order to evade detection.

The North Carolina State Life Insurance Company, says the Raleigh News, is about to be organized by leading men of wealth and business talents, and designed to be a real North Carolina institution. The headquarters will be in Raleigh, but the company will have offices in various portions of the State. It will be entirely free from the trammels of party or locality. We notice among the corporators named in the charter, such men as Kemp P. Battle, Colonel Anderson, Doctor Hawkins, T. W. Dewey, Gov. Caldwell, R. F. Simonton, Major W. A. Smith, T. M. Holt, John G. Williams, &c., &c.

The Raleigh News says: The Yarborough House Bridal Chamber was occupied Wednesday night by Mr. W. H. Nettles, of Lagrange, N. C., who has just taken to himself a bride: and Thursday morning by J. H. Pugh, of Morrisville, who married at sunrise, in the parlor, Miss M. E. Collier, of the same town. Such early rising indicates a run-away match. His Honor, Mayor Whitaker, officiated.

At the present writing, in the aforesaid room, is snugly stored away Mr. Linney, of Eastern Carolina, who was married on Wednesday morning.

All of this, to the writer's knowledge, has been done within twenty-four hours. Long may they live and prosper. To all we would say, "Go thy way rejoicing."

AN ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE—MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—At an early hour yesterday morning Nicholas John, the proprietor of a drinking saloon and restaurant on Fayetteville street, attempted to take his own life by shooting himself, though the circumstances connected with the case, as far as we could glean them, render it quite a mysterious affair. Mr. McGown, a partner in the establishment, retired at a quarter to 12 o'clock, leaving Mr. John in the bar-room. His (Mr. McGown's) room was immediately over the bar-room. About half an hour after he retired he heard pistol shots in the bar-room, but was prevented from going down by his wife, whose fears were excited for his safety. Five or more shots were fired and all become quiet. Soon afterwards Mr. McGown heard the voice of Mr. John calling his wife, whose room adjoined him, saying: "I am almost gone." Mr. McGown then went down to the bar room, but found that John had locked all the doors of the house, even the one that led to his (John's) wife's room. He effected an entrance and found John on an empty lager beer keg, bleeding profusely from the mouth, and too much intoxicated to make a sensible reply to any questions asked.

A physician was immediately summoned and it was discovered that a ball had been shot through the mouth, splitting the tongue and lodging in the rear of the head, just above the ear, and his condition at the present writing is thought to be quite precarious.

It is reasonably supposed that Mr. John attempted to take his own life—but why he should have fired four shots and only one taking effect in his body is a mystery as yet unravelled. Mr. John is an intemperate man, and generally drinks a good deal at night. The general opinion is, that he did this act in a fit of delirum caused by liquor, and that if he had been in his proper mind it would not have occurred.

Mr. John is a quiet, peaceable and unoffending citizen, and his family relationship of the most pleasant nature. He has been quite successful in business, and we learn does not owe five dollars in the world, and is in easy circumstances. He is a Greek by birth, of a pleasant, affable and agreeable temperament; therefore there was not the slightest cause or reason why he should commit so rash an act. It is indeed a mysterious affair.—Raleigh *News*.

THE FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the fire alarm bell was sounded, and it was soon discovered by our reporter that the fire was in the upper portion of the city. Hurriedly repairing to the scene of destruction, he found that the consuming flames had almost entirely destroyed one building, and that several others were in a fair way to suffer a like fate. It seems that the fire broke out in the store of White & Brother, near the corner of Broad and Spring streets, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. This store, which was almost entirely consumed before any assistance whatever could be rendered by the Fire Department, was the property of John Patterson, Esq. Loss $2,000. No insurance.

The flames rapidly spread from the above named store to the adjoining building, the Fife House, a tavern, which in a very short time was a perfect mass of flame, and was destroyed so fast that every effort to save it proved futile, and it was with the utmost exertion that the next building, also a store, owned by Henry C. Russell, was kept sufficiently wet to stay the demon of destruction.

The next building consumed by this dreadful demon of fire, was a private residence, on the corner of Broad and Spring streets, also the property of John Patterson, Esq. During the early stages of the conflagration we entertained very strong hopes that this building would escape the flames, but about ½ to 4 o'clock, our hopes began to fail us, as we discovered that this building after having withstood the intensity of heat produced by the burning of the adjoining buildings for the space of 45 minutes, was on fire from the interior, and that it was beyond the control of any human effort. The imminent danger which the surrounding buildings were continuously exposed to, kept a great portion of the firemen the whole time engaged in protecting them, as it required constant and careful vigilance to prevent the spread of the fire.

The loss is as follows: John Patterson, $2,500; Wm. Fife, $1,500, fully insured; White Bros., $2,000, covered by insurance; Henry C. Russell, $1,000, insured.

Newbern *Liberal*.

Vice-President Colfax and the New York Tribune.

The St. Louis Times says:

Apart from the utter inability of Mr. Colfax even to fill an editorial chair once occupied by Horace Greeley, he would carry with him to that position no prestige calculated to lift the Tribune above the slums of partisan politics into an atmosphere of independent journalism. His accession to the paper would date the epoch of its rapid decline from the elevated rank which it attained under the clear headed management of Mr. Greeley, for twenty thousand a year without the brains commensurate with such a salary, will only serve to make the man who enjoys the luxury, the more pliant and subservient tool in the hands of those who hire his services.

The developments that have been made, moreover, of a conspiracy on the part of Samuel Sinclair, to tie up the stock and overrule the influence of Mr. Greeley's daughters, in order to make a thorough sweeping out of the editorial force, are not calculated to impress the public favorably with any change that may bring the paper under the control of such a disreputable ring as Mr. Sinclair evidently represents.

From present appearances, the concern has seen its best days, and as it was the great honor of Mr. Greeley to be written as "The Founder of the Tribune," it will not surprise us if those who succeed him, remain to be written as its "Finishers."

Sale at Chappaqua.

All the farm utensils, horses, cattle and household goods belonging to the Greeley family, at Chappaqua, were sold at auction on Saturday, the 14th. The cattle sold at ordinary rates, the oxen going at from $62 to $80 per yoke; the cows from $10 to $50, and a fine Alderney bull, valued at $600, for $30. The famous old cow 24 years old, which had furnished milk for Mr. Greeley's children, and was quite a historic old creature, sold for $7 50.—The grain went off at low rates also.—It is stated that the farm will be cultivated next year by the young ladies, probably on shares with some manager. This winter Miss Ida Greeley will make her home at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. John F. Cleveland, No. 12 Cottage Place, and Miss Gabrielle will finish her education at the institution which she is attending.

The total amount realized for cattle, grain, provender, farm utensils, house and kitchen furniture, &c., was less than $1,000, probably one-fifth the original valuation.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

Mr. Norwood, from the joint select committee on the State debt and liabilities, reported that that committee have had frequent meetings and consultations, and up to this time have been unable to agree upon any plan for the settlement of the entire debt. Transmitted to the House.

A message was received from the House transmitting the report of the joint select committee on the affairs of the Western N. C. Railroad.

The bill for the better protection of life and property on railroads was postponed and made the special order for the 23d of January next.

Mr. Cowles offered a resolution requiring the Senate branch of the committee on printing to report what action they had taken in the matter of contracting for the public printing with a view to its ratification or rejection. The resolution was considered.

Mr. Waring, chairman of the committee, presented the report asked for, though he did not, he said, understand the meaning of the latter part of the resolution. The law under which the committee was appointed gave them final powers. The contract had been made and was now a vested right with which the General Assembly could not meddle.

Mr. Ellis, of Catawba, a member of the committee on printing, moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Allen said that the only way in which the contract could be annulled was by repealing the act. It was questionable whether the Assembly could annul the contract. This seemed to be the opinion of a number of lawyers on that floor. This was the view taken last year in the Senate.

Mr. Merrimon called for the reading of the contract and the report from which it appeared that the contract was made on the 16th, the day before the ratification of the act authorizing it. He contended, therefore, that the contract was of no binding force, and offered an amendment to Mr. Ellis' motion that the committee on printing be instructed to make no contract for the public printing till further instructed by the General Assembly.

The question, after a long debate, was taken on Mr. Merrimon's amendment declaring the contract void and instructing the committee to make no contract for the printing till further instructed by the General Assembly, and it was rejected by a vote of 13 ayes to 27 nays.

Mr. Love introduced a bill in relation to the public printing. Referred to the committee on finance. (The bill proposes to reduce the price of composition from 80 to 60 cents, leaving all other prices as now.)

Senate bill to authorize the Carolina Narrow Gauge Railroad Company to consolidate with the Chester & Lenoir Narrow Gauge Company.

Mr. Ellis, of Catawba, introduced a resolution in reference to the existing contract for the public printing. (Affirming it.) Concurred in.

By leave Mr. Walker introduced a bill to abolish capital punishment.

Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, offered a resolution of thanks to the President and officers of the Senate for the manner in which they have performed their duties. Unanimously adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18th, 1872.

BILLS.

By Mr. Bennet: A bill to continue in force an Act to suspend the Code of Civil Procedure in certain cases.

By Mr. Norment: A bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within 1½ miles of Morah Church in Robeson county; calendar.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The further consideration of the bill to charter the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Railroad was proceeded with.

The amendment offered by Mr. Heaton, providing that this road shall not pass thro' any county without having gained the consent of the citizens of said county; failed.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, offered an amendment requiring 5 per cent. of the $100,000 subscription to be paid in; lost.

By the same: An amendment requiring a branch road to be built to Wilmington; lost.

Mr. Bennet called the previous question.

On the passage of the bill on its second reading.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, called the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained; yeas 90, nays 10.

On the third reading of the bill, Mr. Scott offered an amendment to the 11th section of the bill which failed to pass.

The original bill then passed its third reading.

CALENDAR.

House bill No. 11 to incorporate the town of Rockingham, Richmond county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

A message was received from the Senate asking the concurrence of the House on the joint select committe on the capital and public buildings, awarding the contract to Patrick McGowan.

Mr. Stanford opposed the concurrence of the House and advocated the claims of Col. George M. Ferribault.

Mr. Shinn, of Iredell, opposed the concurrence of the House and advocated the appointment of J. M. Rowe.

Mr. Johnston favored the concurrence of the House, and paid a handsome compliment to Mr. McGowan.

Mr. Morrison called up the resolution authorizing the joint select committee on the Penitentiary to meet during the recess. The bill was laid on the table.

By Mr. Reid, Mecklenburg: A resolution of instruction to the committee on Agriculture. Placed on calendar.

JOINT SESSION.

At 1 o'clock the Doorkeeper announced the approach of the Senate who came in and took their seats in the Hall.

The Speaker announced that the joint session was for the purpose of comparing the vote for the Executive and other State officers for the counties of Macon, Watauga and Hertford, which were delayed, and that the returns from Macon county were upon his desk.

Senator Seymour offered a resolution that returns now in the possession of the Joint Assembly for officers on the State ticket be published, and the persons receiving the largest number of votes cast be declared elected.

The resolution was adopted.

The Speaker then declared the Caldwell ticket elected.

The Joint Assembly then adjourned *sine die*.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19, 1872.

The House resolution for the reassessment and valuation of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad passed its several readings.

After the transaction of much other unimportant business.

Mr. Love moved the Senate do now adjourn. The motion prevailed, and before announcing the vote the President addressed the Senate as follows:

"SENATORS:—Before announcing the adjournment of this body, I desire to express my thanks to Senators for their courteous indulgence and co operation in the performance of the duties incident to the position of their presiding officer; nor can I refrain from testifying to the patriotic zeal with which Senators have performed their public duties.

"It was to have been expected that something of the partisan spirit and prejudice naturally engendered by the political contest of the past Summer and Autumn, would have been manifested here; but to the honor and credit of the Senate be it said, that its proceedings have been characterized by a total absence of all political demonstration.

"Your strict attention to Legislative duties, the very few efforts by Senators to manufacture party capital, and the manifest disposition of all parties to ignore everything tending to divert attention from the legitimate business of legislation, deserves the approbation of the whole people, and if your example shall but be followed by your constituents, the time is not far distant when an era of good feeling, of forgetfulness and oblivion of many of the causes which have unhappily divided the people of the commonwealth, will dawn upon our people.

"I may say you have already inaugurated such an era, and it needs but a continual by you in such a course and that your efforts are seconded by your constituents, to unite the people in the endeavor to render our beloved State once more prosperous and happy.

"It affords me great pleasure to remind you that such has been the courtesy and good feeling existing in our body that there has not been a single instance of anything tending to mar the harmony of our proceedings.

"Though the result of your labors is not yet seen, I am sure that a short adjourned session will be sufficient to put the finishing touches, and when complete will satisfy your constituents that you have performed your labors well and thoroughly.

"And now, wishing each and every Senator a pleasant visit to his home, I declare the Senate adjourned till 12 M., 13th January, 1873."

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NIGHT SESSION.

Mr. Houston asked for a suspension of the rules to take up a resolution of instruction to the Attorney General; granted.

[The resolution instructs the Attorney-General to procure for the use of the House all decrees and orders in regard to the dividends of the North Carolina Railroad, and the distribution of the same, &c.]

Mr. Badger thought a resolution of this character was puerile and was surprised that gentlemen on this floor should offer such. The history of this Road was too well known to require any such action on the part of this Legislature, unless it wished to make a fool of the Attorney General.

Mr. Brown, of Davidson, opposed the resolution.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed to the 23rd day of January, 1873, at 11 o'clock.

Under a suspension of the rules, House bill, No. 159, was taken up. [The bill to make the enticing of minors from home without the consent of parents or guardians a misdemeanor] passed its several readings.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Moore called up Senate bill, No. 34, to incorporate the Greenville, Snow Hill and Goldsboro' Railroad Company, and on motion of Mr. Jones of Caldwell, the bill was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements. Adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LOUISIANA.

Durell forces the New Orleans Times into Bankruptcy.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.

The proceedings before Judge Durell, to force the proprietors of the Times into bankruptcy, resulted in the seizure of the establishment. The Times was not issued this morning.

ODDS AND ENDS.

John Taylor, the celebrated New York pigeon-shooter, is dead.

Mr. Putnam, a noted New York publisher, fell in his store yesterday, striking his head against a shelf, which caused his death from apoplexy. He was in unusual good health at the time.

It is reported in Chicago that Bixby, clerk to Candless, General Agent of the Star Union Freight Line, has absconded with considerable funds.

The weather is extremely cold throughout the West.

The flood in the Seine is subsiding.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

More Marine Losses—Floods in England.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

It is feared that the steamship Shannon, from Montreal, for Hull, is foundered.

The Osprey, from Quebec, has arrived, and reports heavy weather. A carpenter was washed overboard.

The river Call is overflowed. The vicinity of Cambridge is a swamp. Brookside and Eyresbury are flooded. It is estimated that the fall of water was five thousand tons.

Breakwater, at Wick, Scotland, is seriously damaged by the storms.

GEORGIA.

Death of Gen. A. R. Wright—A Sad Loss to both Family and Country.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 21.

General Ambrose Ransom Wright, one of the editors of the Chronicle & Sentinel, and member elect to Congress from the 8th District of Georgia, died this morning from nervous fever, after about three week's illness. A native of Georgia, of rare abilities, his death causes most profound grief, and will be mourned throughout Georgia as a public calamity. He was one of the ablest men in the South, distinguished alike by his military record and legal attainments and political abilities. He was only 47 years of age.

WASHINGTON.

Judge Bradley will not go to New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

It can be positively stated, on good authority, that Judge Bradley has not signified any intention to go to New Orleans during the present term of the United States Supreme Court, and it is pretty certain that he will not do so unless requested by the President, who, as the head of the political department of the Government, is more especially charged with the political relations between the States and the General Government. It is understood that the Supreme Court does not regard itself as having any power over the question whether Judge Bradley should or should not go to New Orleans, and his going there at all, at this juncture, at the request of private parties, or from his own volition, might have the appearance of distrust of the two Judges already on or near the spot. He would be very reluctant to take such a course, however willing to do anything in his power to aid in settling the unhappy difficulties which exist.

OHIO.

The Slaughter of the Swine.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.

The preliminary report of the hogs slaughtered in the West indicates 887,000 in number. The reports regarding the weight and yield of lard give wide margin to the estimates.

NEW YORK.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

The bank statement shows five eighths of a million loss in receipts.

The ship Matchless, which was reported lost with all aboard, is safe.

George Francis Train pleads guilty of publishing the paper called the "Train Ligue," which the indictment declares obscene. Train has been remanded to the Tombs for sentence.

Bank Statement.

Decrease in loans one and seven-eighths million dollars; increase in specie one million; decrease in legal tenders two and a half million; decrease in deposits three and three-eighths million.

CALIFORNIA.

Crook and the Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.

General Crook is enlisting friendly Indians to fight the hostile ones. If let alone Crook expects to make a short and decisive campaign.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Matters in France.

PARIS, Dec. 21.

Cora Pearl has been expelled from France because M. Duval shot himself in her presence. It is hoped that Duval will recover.

Three thousand students demonstrated in favor of Professor Robin, who was struck from the jury lists in consequence of his disbelief in the existence of God.

The Assembly has adjourned for the Christmas holidays.

A CARD.

On the 15th day of January, 1873, the undersigned will open an office in Wilmington, N. C., for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the name and style of

Wooten & Richardson,

and hope by strict personal attention to merit a share of the patronage of their friends.

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Late Conductor W., C. & R. Railroad.
V. V. RICHARDSON,
Late Sheriff Columbus county, N. C.
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The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remine the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing it in the highest terms. *The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.*

DR. B. WILSON CARR, of Baltimore, says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

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REV. DABNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

CRAVEN & CO., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never failed to give satisfaction.

SAM'L G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

Did our space admit, we could give you testimonials from every State in the South from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

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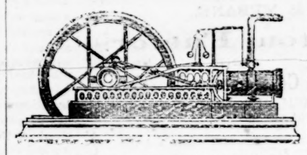

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